The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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VOL. XXXVI., NO. 22 NEW YORK, MAY 30, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 945

TOPICS OF THE DAY

PREDICTING MR. BRYAN'S NOMINATION

MR. BRYAN'S supporters among the press are exultant over the results of the half-dozen or more Democratic State conventions held last week, and even the papers which most strenuously oppose his candidacy are inclined to admit that his nomination is practically assured. "Very few Democrats doubt that Mr. Bryan will receive the nomination with a whoop on the first ballot at the Denver convention," says the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* (Dem.), one of the many prominent Southern papers which have openly exprest the hope that the party would find another leader. "It is really all over except the shouting," exclaims the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, which has worked with unwavering enthusiasm for Mr. Bryan throughout. "The efforts to suppress evidence of his strength," it adds, "are being definitely controverted by the cold facts." In the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) there is "no earthly doubt" of his nomination. To the outsider in the shape of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) "Bryan's nomination looks to be about as certain as any political event six weeks in the distance can be." According to this paper "a large majority of the influential papers of Dixieland are opposed to Bryan's nomination, but, except the Charleston *News and Courier*, the Nashville *American*, and the Chattanooga *Times*, and two or three others, they are tiring of what they think is an unavailing struggle, and are saying less about the candidacy than they did a few months ago." A majority of the smaller newspapers of the South, adds the *Globe-Democrat*, "are devoted to Bryan, and have been all along." Even the New York *World*—the leader of the anti-Bryan movement—must now sorrowfully accept the inevitable, says the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.).

According to the two-thirds rule, Mr. Bryan will need the votes of 668 of the 1,002 delegates who gather at the Democratic National Convention in Denver on July 7. Adding to earlier figures the delegates instructed for Bryan during the past week in Alabama, California, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Alaska, we find that considerably more than half the required number are already pledged. Five States will hold their conventions while we are in press, and seventeen will remain to be heard from during June. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*—a Johnson paper—the delegates already instructed for Bryan number 410. Adding to this number those who are committed to his support by resolutions of preference or public announcements, the New York *Tribune* finds that 481 of the delegates thus far elected are pledged to the Nebraskan. *The Herald* estimates that Mr. Bryan has 801 votes "in sight."

Among last week's conventions, the press attach special interest to those in Alabama and Pennsylvania. Alabama afforded the first test of Governor Johnson's strength in the South, and the result seems to convince the editors that the Johnson candidacy, whatever its potential strength may be, has come into the field too late. Says the Richmond (Va.) *News Leader* (Dem.):

"Almost invariably the mass of Southern people feel and think and act together. Therefore, the action of one Southern State on any matter of general importance may be regarded as indicating the general feeling of the people of all the Southern States. We have had very strong doubts whether the rank and file of the Democratic voters of Virginia desired to have Mr. Bryan the party nominee for President. We suspected that the apparent sentiment in his favor was chiefly, if not entirely, the expression of the active politicians, including that considerable number of citizens who always have in view the possibility of a government job to reward their political activities. According to our way of thinking, the elections of the delegates to the State convention in most of the counties of the State gave no real idea of the feelings and opinions of the people. The great majority of these delegates were chosen by mass-meetings and all of us know about mass-meetings; how the men interested for one reason or another can and do stir up their friends to attend and support a prepared ticket and set of resolutions while the great, inert, voting strength quietly stays at home or is busied with other matters.

"In Alabama, however, there has been a primary, the one sure and decisive method of ascertaining what the people really desire. This shows the same old story. The country districts are for Bryan heavily, while the cities are against him. From the Alabama vote, which we accept as a far more definite indication of what the Virginia vote would be than the Virginia county mass-meetings, we judge that this State, if polled in a primary, would go strongly for Bryan. This view is further confirmed by the general expressions of the county newspapers. . . . . .

"The Alabama primary is the most significant and decisive indication of the feeling of the Southern voters that we have seen. It seems to us to show clearly that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee. As we surmised three months ago, it will be Taft on one side and Bryan on the other. We think there will be little trouble in holding Virginia in the Democratic column and keeping the States south of the Potomac solid as a nucleus on which the great Democratic mass of the country, in happier times and more favorable conditions, may rally. From present indications Mr. Taft will be the next President and Mr. Bryan will be retired as a Presidential possibility. Then in 1912 the Democratic party with a new man in the lead and returning to solid, established, time-tried Democratic principles, will resume control of the country."

The anti-Bryan forces are deriving some satisfaction from the result in Pennsylvania, where the effort to instruct the delegates for Bryan was defeated. But the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) thinks that the incident is without much significance. To quote:

"Pennsylvania's influence would have been greater if the State had acted earlier. Had the Bryan opposition in different parts of

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the country organized several months ago there is now reason to believe that it could have accomplished something. But no one appeared to have the courage to undertake the leadership, and even now there is not that concentration of the opposition which means effective purpose. Delegates not instructed for anybody are not anybody's delegates. Bryan has a good chance to get a share of them in the end.

"Before a very large significance is placed on Pennsylvania's action account must be taken of the fact that, on the same day the Democrats met at Harrisburg, South Carolina, Missouri, Michigan, and Washington instructed for Bryan, and these immediately followed the Bryan victory in Alabama. What Alabama and South Carolina have done is of real importance in view of the fact that a serious break against Bryan in the South had been one of the things the opposition was hoping for.

"With the South and West substantially united for him it is not clear how Bryan is to be defeated. . . . As has been said over and over, the Bryan opposition has awakened a little too late."

The situation in Pennsylvania is further explained by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), in which we read:

"The result in the Pennsylvania State convention on Wednesday shows that the East can not be united to defeat Mr. Bryan's nomination at Denver. The Eastern States will, in fact, go to the national convention divided and powerless. They can furnish no nucleus around which the opposition to Bryan may successfully concentrate.

"The defeat of Bryan resolutions of instruction at Harrisburg has been hailed by the anti-Bryan managers as a flattering victory. It was a victory for Col. James M. Guffey, who for the last ten years has financed the Democratic party in Pennsylvania and who has been fighting to retain his leadership and his membership on the Democratic National Committee. Colonel Guffey controlled the convention because, having put most of the Democratic workers under manifold personal obligations, he insisted on their redemption when the Bryan leaders had him driven into a corner. He had himself and three of his loyal followers elected as delegates-at-large and prevented the passage of Bryan instruction resolutions. But he did not venture to bind the Pennsylvania delegation to act as a unit at Denver, and thereby surrendered control of the State's 68 votes.

"It appears that at least 36 of the 68 delegates were either elected at primaries on a Bryan ticket or have publicly pledged themselves to support Bryan. Five were elected as supporters of Judge George Gray, and the other 27 are uncommitted. But 10 of the 12 delegates from Philadelphia elected as Bryan men seem disposed to consider their campaign committals as a joke on their constituencies, and if the unit rule had been imposed they might have been induced to join the uncommitted and throw the State's vote as a whole to any candidate named by Colonel Guffey. In the absence of a unit rule Mr. Bryan will probably have from 26 to 30 votes out of the 68."

Many of the Southern State conventions will be held during June, and by that time, say the pro-Bryan papers, "it will be a case of climbing on the band-wagon."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that "no man who tries to put away his prepossessions and dispassionately study Mr. Bryan as a political fact, can deny that he has won an access of power, of a certain sort, since 1896." This power, thinks *The Post*, resides in his personality rather than in his policies. To quote:

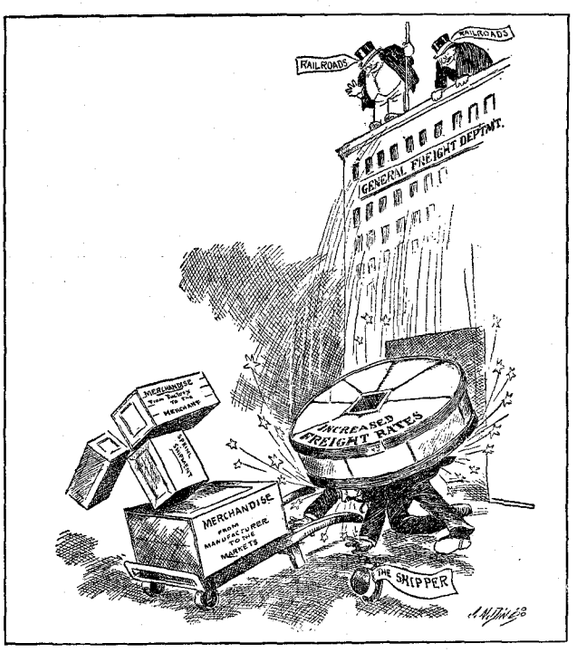
"Looked at in any way this is an extraordinary political phenomenon. For there is no mistaking the fact that the leading Southern Senators and Representatives are either lukewarm or hostile toward Bryan. So are the most influential Southern newspapers. Expressions of dislike for him personally, distrust of his policies, and despair of success under his leadership could be quoted by the column from those who are supposed to mold public opinion in the South. Yet Mr. Bryan has gone behind the official leaders and guides of his party, and shown that he commands a majority of the Democratic voters. And he has done this in other States, North and West, as well as in Alabama and the South. It is a remarkable demonstration of political strength. . . . . .

"Ordinary explanations go a certain way. Mr. Bryan has a political machine. He has devoted friends working for him, not without hope of reward; his campaign is well financed; he is a tireless and ready campaigner and adroit manager. But those things do not strike deep enough to account for all the facts. . . .

"We have not had the pleasure of listening to his lecture, or sermon, on 'The Prince of Peace,' but those who have tell us that it is a perfect masterpiece of emotional goodness. It steals away the hearts of women and children, and leads the average father of a family to say, 'Well, Bryan's a good man, after all. I guess I'll vote for him next time.'

"Mr. Bryan himself has complacently remarked upon the difference between his standing with the clergy now and twelve years

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



HELPING BUSINESS.
Because of the small amount of freight, the railroads are contemplating a general raise in rates to stimulate(?) business.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

THE RATE INCREASE AS THE CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

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ago. Then he was looked upon as a kind of bogey-man. The agitator, the innovator, the stirrer-up of class hatred inspired good people with fear. But to-day Bryan has changed all that. He is the friend of missionaries, the sympathetic reporter of the 'forward movement' in China, the favorite orator at church gatherings. Moreover, he is a man of clean private life; does not drink or smoke—is, in a word, almost a Puritan. This counts enormously in the South, which is justly said to be the last refuge of Puritanism in this country. Against eloquence such as his, correct views of religion such as his, and a severe morality such as his, Southern enemies of Bryan will labor in vain to make a stand. The combination of qualities is overpowering."

A "HOUSE OF GOVERNORS"

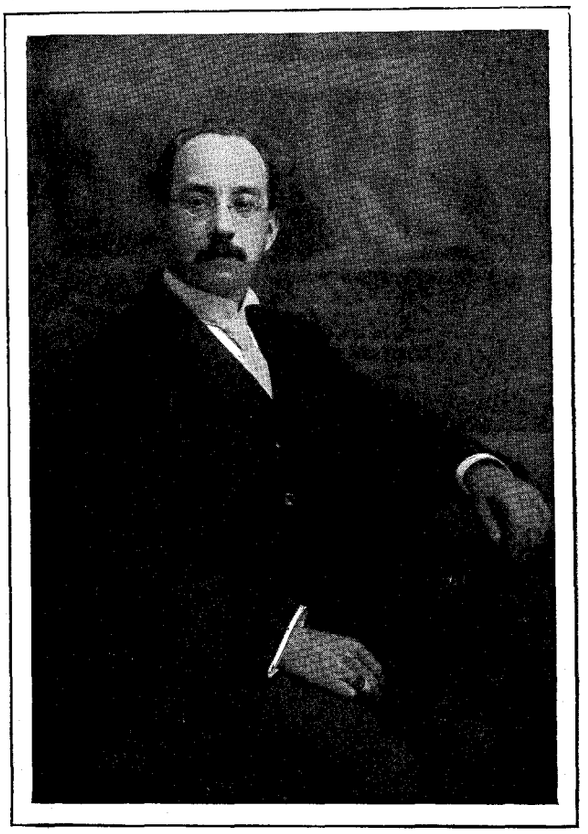
THAT the recent Conference of Governors at the White House may give us a new instrument of government is an idea that seems to have fired the imaginations of our editorial writers almost as much as did the definite and immediate purposes for which the Conference was summoned. As one casual meeting of the nations at The Hague has grown into a septennial Congress of the World, so, suggests the New York *Independent*, may this gathering of Governors perpetuate itself, with "more results than even Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers could have imagined." *The Times* not only sees "nothing unconstitutional, subversive, or dangerous" in the idea of an annual meeting of the Governors of all the States, but points out, among the "many merits" of the idea, that such a body "seems to be a needed supplement to the Federal and State system."

While the suggestion owes its impetus to the Washington Conference—altho it was not formally broached there—the scheme of a "House of Governors" was outlined more than a year ago in a pamphlet written and published by Mr. William George Jordan, who was at one time editor of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Jordan sent this pamphlet to all the Governors, thirty of whom wrote to him indorsing the idea. It is claimed by the advocates of the proposed new instrument that it will conserve States' rights, promote uniform State legislation on vital questions, and do away with that "twilight zone" between the nation and the State in which exploiting interests have sought to take refuge from both. The Federal Government, in conformity with the spirit of the age, tends to become "a great governing trust, crowding out, and threatening openly still further to crowd out, the States, the small jobbers in legislation," says Mr. Jordan. The menace of this tendency, he adds, is that "the nation soon will be no longer a solid, impregnable pyramid, standing on the broad, firm, safe base of the united action of a united people, but a pyramid dangerously balanced on its apex—the uncertain wisdom of a few." He admits, however, that whatever Federal usurpation of States' rights may have come about is due to the fact that "the States have largely abrogated their rights by disuse—the States themselves have been to blame."

The few that did show a readiness to grapple with the larger questions which affected the whole Republic were handicapped, he says, by "the lack of cooperation from their sister States."

This failure of the individual States to shoulder their share of the nation's legislative responsibility was emphasized by Secretary Root in his speech before the Pennsylvania Society in this city, which attracted so much attention a year and a half ago. Said the Secretary at that time: "The people will have the control they need, either from the States or from the national Government; and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the National Government." According to Mr. Jordan, however, the better solution of the difficulty is to be found in the "House of Governors." Thus (to quote from the pamphlet already mentioned):

"It is proposed that the Governors of the forty-five [now forty-six] States meet annually for a session of two to three weeks to discuss, consult, and confer on vital questions affecting the welfare of the States, the unifying of State laws, and the closer unity of the States as a nation. The House of Governors would have no lawmaking power, nor should it ever aspire to such power. Its force would be in initiative, in inspiration, and in influence. The Governors would seek to unite on a general basis of action on great



WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN,

Who outlines a plan for a "House of Governors," a new idea in American politics, which would, he claims, make possible uniform State legislation on matters of national concern.

questions to be submitted to the legislatures of the respective States in the Governors' messages. It would seem that an august, dignified body of forty-five Governors, representing their States, with the lawmaking power of forty-five legislatures behind them, should in time become an inherent part in the American idea of self-government and a powerful factor for good in the nation. . . .

"In the Congress of the United States the Senators, chosen as they are by the State legislatures, nominally represent their States, but not the people of their States, for the latter have no direct voice in their selection. The members of the House of Representatives do not represent their States, but simply districts of their States. With ties to their constituents and with duties and obligations to them, they may in theory have the interest of the entire State as a matter of paramount importance in their hearts, but in fact they never lose sight of the finality of value in the Congressional district. The Governor of the State, however, is elected by the people, is directly responsible to the people, and is in constant touch with the people, keeping his fingers close-prest on the pulse of their needs and problems. The voice of the Governors, therefore, in the proposed new house means a new, direct, vital representation of the people in the affairs of the State, and in the harmony of the States making up the nation, such as the people have never yet had in the life of the Republic."

Mr. Jordan goes on to explain that in the House of Governors "no majority vote would be binding upon the minority." To quote further:

"If on the subject of, let us say, divorce, twenty-five members of the House were to agree on a general plan, the twenty-five Governors thus concurring would suggest to their respective legislators in their ensuing messages the passage of a bill in accordance with

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the recommendation. The legislatures, of course, would have absolute freedom to pass it or not as they deemed best, but the recommendation would have a greater dynamic effect and a stronger moral influence when each legislature knows that twenty-four other legislatures are considering the same proposed law. Let us assume that of the twenty-five States eighteen passed this bill; in the other seven were public sentiment sufficiently aroused and the people sufficiently united, this question might be made an issue in the next campaign and those legislators elected who would be pledged to carry through the bill.

"At the next meeting of the House, with the prestige of the adoption of the law by eighteen States, ten new converts might be made among the Governors non-concurring in the first session, and so in the course of a few sessions we might have uniform State legislation on this vital problem without Federal action. A law thus finally passed by all of the States would more truly represent the sentiment of the American people than any law passed by the Federal Government, even if constitutional amendment or new revised interpretation of the Constitution empowered the passing of the law."

The non-lawmaking character of the proposed body, says Mr. Jordan, would give it immunity from "graft, collusion, jobbery, . . . or any of the other diseases to which legislative bodies are liable." His pamphlet elaborates many interesting details of the scheme. His general plea for it, however, is that it is "in such perfect harmony with the letter and the spirit of the Constitution that it would require no constitutional amendment," and that it "would bring the States into closer unity and harmony without lessening in any degree their loyalty and allegiance to the Federal Government."

Says the New York *Evening Mail*, after quoting Secretary Root's reminder to the States that there is nothing to prevent them making "any number of agreements" among themselves "with the consent of Congress":

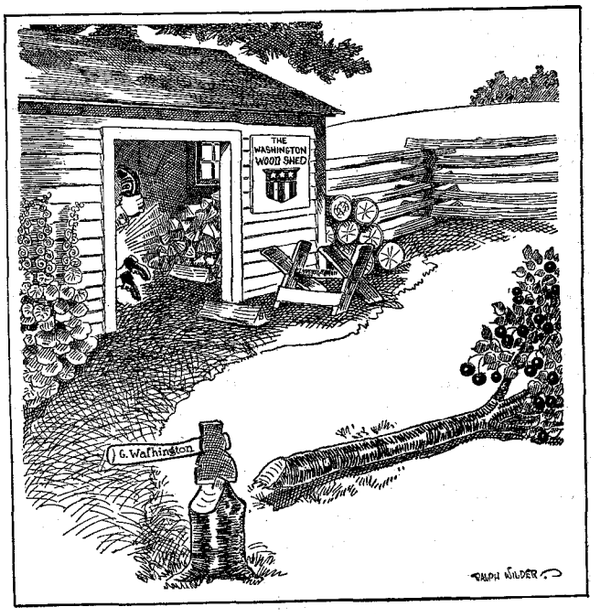
"Thus the proposed House of Governors has provided for it all the potentialities of a legal, official, constitutional status. Thus the gap that has always existed between the jurisdiction of the nation and that of the individual State is bridged over. Thus an agency is found for policing that 'no man's land' between the two jurisdictions, in which licensed injustice and government ineffectiveness have conspired to work evil. The measured words of Secretary Root do not exaggerate the prospect that is before us if we will avail ourselves of it: 'I regard this meeting as marking a new departure—the beginning of an era in which the States of the Union will exercise their reserved powers upon a higher plan of patriotism and love of country than has ever existed before.' . . . . . .

"The House of Governors, in a word, would provide possibly the best available instrument for securing that 'uniformity in State legislation' which is urgently needed in such matters as divorce, child labor, factory, income, and inheritance laws, and the regulation of interstate commerce.

"In these matters the States have jurisdiction; the Federal Government has not. But unless the laws of all the States approximate uniformity, unjust or unsocial policies find a stronghold in certain States, to the prejudice of others. One commonwealth becomes the fortress of 'bad trusts,' another a Little Brother to the Polygamist—coincident or consecutive. The tendency of the times is to deprive the States of the powers they have failed to exercise, and vest them in the Central Government; yet this can be done only by forced construction of the Constitution or comprehensive constitutional amendment."

"YOU'VE GOT TO REFORM YOUR EXTRAVAGANT HABITS, OLD MAN!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*

HOW ABOUT THE RECKLESS WASTE OF NATURAL GAS?
A national resource that ought not be overlooked by the White House Conference.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.



MR. ROOSEVELT'S PRECEDENT.
The first "Save the Trees" conference occurred about 1740.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

CARTOON COMMENT ON THE CONSERVATION CONFERENCE.

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HIS IDEA OF A "SAFE" PRESIDENT.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

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THE DISPUTED TITLE.
Who owns it?
—K. in *Puck*.

A QUESTION OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

The American Banker (New York), another advocate of the idea, remarks: "This country can not stride ahead in forty-six different and independent directions and still succeed." And the Richmond *News Leader* adds its indorsement thus:

"As we see it, no movement ever started was more pregnant with possibilities for good to the nation. It carries the solution of the problem of State equilibrium, and the adjustment of that to the issue of nationalism, within the constitutional limitations."

The Boston *Herald* admits that in such matters as marriage and divorce, child labor, titles and conveyancing, taxation, insurance, and others which are constitutionally matters of State enactment, there is a growing demand for uniform State laws or the alternative of increased Federal power. In these matters the public interest is not local and varying, but national. Says the New York *Times*:

"By conferring upon projects of legislation the Governors would not only form their own minds and formulate their ideas in such a way as to enable them to speak with knowledge and clearness in their messages to their legislatures, but through the inevitable publicity of their proceeding they would help to form public opinion. Unquestionably this annual meeting would stimulate in the various States a desire to elect abler and stronger men as Governors, to the end that they might be worthily represented in the conspicuous annual council."

The New York *Tribune*, while praising Mr. Jordan's suggestion, emphasizes the following picturesque phase of the subject:

"The significant circumstance should not be overlooked that the suggestion of a House of Governors as a further development of our governmental system, which at present is the subject of widespread and largely favorable comment, had its origin, at least in a considerable part, in an exaggerated fear of or resistance to a supposed tendency toward undue centralization of the Government through usurpation of State rights by the Federal authorities, and yet it finds its opportunity and obtains by far its most important encouragement in the action of the very Administration which has most of all been accused of centralizing tendencies and intentions. . . . It is the President who has been—to our mind unjustly and absurdly—most charged with violations of State rights who has called together the chief executives of the States in conference and has thus on his own initiative practically created a House of Governors, the manifest authority and prospective benefits of which give the chief commendation to Mr. Jordan's proposal."

The St. Louis *Republic*, however, thinks that the proposal to organize "is not likely to be taken seriously by the Governors themselves," and it detects a note of derision in the very title, "The House of Governors." The New York *Evening Post* suggests that the creation of such a body would hardly be in harmony with the usual American way of attacking a problem. "We experiment, we tinker, we put on patches," it says; "but we do not make all new."

MANUFACTURERS FIGHTING LABOR LEGISLATION

THE vigorous campaign of Mr. Gompers to dragoon Congress into passing labor legislation by breathing out threats of slaughter against members who oppose his program is met by an equally vigorous campaign by the employers. The employers have the "sinews of war," while the labor element have the votes, and it is a question which the Congressman regards with greater respect. Some light may be thrown on this question by the fact that last week, while the National Manufacturers' Association was in session in New York, Congress defeated the Antiinjunction Bill, a pet measure of Mr. Gompers.

The danger of labor legislation was the chief topic of public interest discust by the Association at its meeting. "The Association has inherited a disposition to make a special crusade against organized labor," says the Pittsburg *Post*, "and to attack the manifest coddling of that section of the body politic by the President in his recommendations," which this paper believes are "utterly impossible of realization, invalid, and solely designed for election purposes." "It is a pity," remarks a writer in *American Industries*, the official organ of the Manufacturers' Association, "that the country should again be confronted with an attempt for

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political ends to sandbag the commercial and manufacturing interests for the benefit of a discredited labor organization and its votes." We read further:

"It is a worse pity that the attempt should come at a time when business needs nothing so much as to be let alone. It would be the worst pity of all if business were to be taken off its guard by the attempt, and that at least we are to be spared. The best answer to the question whether business men remember, and see the danger, is found in the ten thousand telegrams and letters of protest which last week poured in on Congress and the President from business men in Seattle and Tampa, in San Francisco and New York; the letters and telegrams that resulted in giving pause to the program of 'labor' legislation. That uprising showed conclusively that the men who went out from their banks and factories and stores and offices to help elect McKinley in 1896 are going to take a similarly decisive share in the protection of their own interests this year. There was no mistaking the point of last week's protest. It served notice that the business interests are tired of foolishness; that they are not going to stand for any more class legislation to help the chances of any political candidate. They are not asking for any legislation for their interests; those interests need peace more than the further beneficent attentions of the lawmakers. Even peace may be too dear at the price of suicide, however; and business men are coming to feel that it is better to fight than to be assassinated in the interests of a coalition of politics with 'labor.'"

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., a member of the board of directors of the National Association, who is supposed to have reflected the attitude of the manufacturers in an interview during the convention, stated emphatically "that if the handwriting on the wall (guerrilla Unionism and militant Socialism) is neglected, bit by bit and step by step our personal rights will be swallowed up and we shall have nothing left to hand down to posterity but a scarlet empire." As he puts it:

"It is not a question whether organized employers shall dominate organized employees, or *vice versa*, nor is it because of the question whether the organization of workingmen to improve their moral, physical, or pecuniary interests shall be permitted, that counter organization is demanded.

"The question which confronts the people of this country, and which they must decide, is, shall the country be governed by laws enacted under its Constitution, laws which give to all citizens equal rights and privileges, or shall it be ruled by mob violence, the boycott, class laws, and such other forms of tyranny, inequality, and injustice as may be prescribed by a socialistic, anarchistic class, whether citizens of the country or not, who, because they are organized, attempt to dominate all other classes of citizens, and, in the alleged name of labor, impose upon us all sorts of perfidies, enforce doctrines of hatred and discontent, demoralize American workingmen, lower the standard of American citizenship, and impede American progress and development?

"It is a question whether a 'machine' built on such lines, and depending upon its ability to coerce the American public into doing its bidding, shall long endure. It is a question which the sane, honest, and liberty-loving citizens of the country must answer by patriotic, permanent, concrete, and determined organization."

The predicament in which the recent decision of the Supreme Court has placed the "Gompers Association," Mr. Kirby asserts, "has played havoc with that institution and ripped the cogs from its bearings," thus making it all the more desperate in its demands for special legislation. He continues thus:

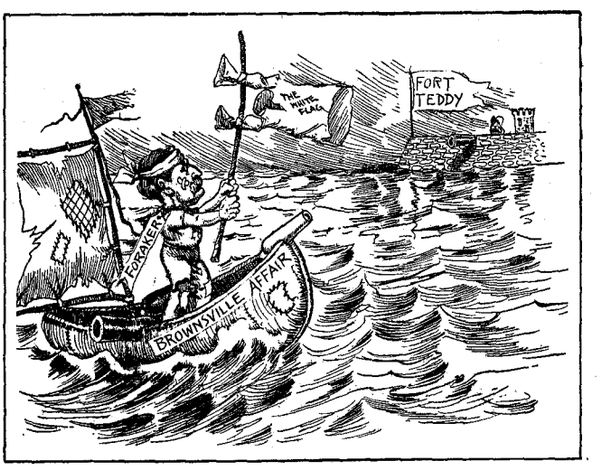
"In the faint but forlorn hope of gaining a little strength politically, the 93 per cent. of unorganized labor is to be ignored or forced to become Gomperized, and our old-time rights and privileges, which have made this country a haven of opportunity and established it above all other nations, are to be doomed to oblivion, if we will so permit, in order to gratify the ambition of a czar who in the game of politics plays both ends against the middle, and believes the patriotic citizens of this country are so infatuated with him and his policies that they will tolerate anything and everything which he proposes or demands.

"We can not expect men to stand in the foreground and take the brunt of the battle unless they are sustained from the rear. We can not expect men in public life to be Littlefields and battle for our cause against all sorts of odds if we suffer them to go down in defeat for doing so. The issue should be clearly defined, and all the influence possible for us to bring to bear should at all times be exerted to elect to and retain in public office, irrespective of party ties, such men as fearlessly exercise the courage of their convictions in these matters, and to defeat all political cowards and demagogs who permit themselves to be used as tools with which to break down the institutions under which opportunities for the laborer of yesterday to become the well-to-do man of to-day and the wealthy and influential citizen of to-morrow, have been so numerous in this country. If we would hand down to our children, and to their children, such golden opportunities as our fathers passed down to us, we must ever be watchful, ever ready with the machinery of properly equipped organization to meet any emergency which may be thrust upon us by a class of irresponsible men and political demagogs, whose personal interests are greater to them than the welfare of their country."

The comments of the labor press on the action of Congress and the campaign of the employers have not yet appeared, but the New York *Journal of Commerce*, in a conservative defense of the better principles of organized labor, finds little to be gained in Mr. Kirby's violent denunciations, and believes that "nothing is more inconsistent with the principle of equality than the demand for class legislation" proposed by the National Manufacturers' Association. The Baltimore *Sun*, commenting upon the same phase of the situation, says:

"It would be most regrettable, indeed, if the United States

THE SACRIFICE.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.



GIVING UP THE SHIP.
—From the Pittsburg *Sun*.

LATEST CHAPTER IN THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

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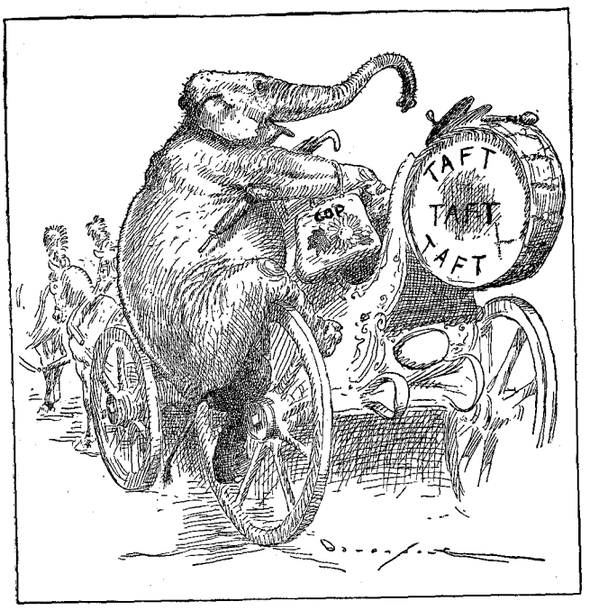
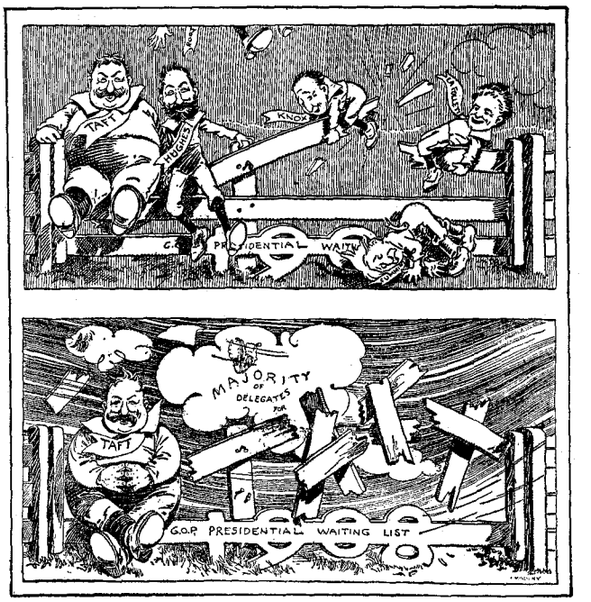


"WHAT'S THE USE OF WALKING!"
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



"Six little candidates having lots of fun,
Along came a cyclone and then there was one."
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

ON THE ROAD TO CHICAGO.

should ever be divided into two hostile camps, capital and labor confronting each other in the spirit of antagonism and the great mass of the people ground between the upper and nether millstones. We can not think that either labor or capital desires such a condition, or that either would be willing to gain an advantage over the other by special legislation. President Roosevelt has proclaimed himself repeatedly the champion of equal rights and full protection by the law and the Government for every man who has not put himself outside the pale of the law. In this controversy between organized labor and the National Manufacturers' Association it is to be assumed, in the light of his frequent declarations, that he desires to uphold the rights, under the law, of both parties to the controversy. Certainly, he should be guided not by political exigencies, but by the broad national spirit. . . . . .

"It is contended by both labor and capital that the vital interests of each are involved. The National Manufacturers' Association maintains that the preservation of business may depend largely upon the protection which the courts can afford in a crisis through the exercise of their present power of injunction. It is also contended that the injunction is the only adequate means of protecting unorganized labor from trades-unions. Organized labor asserts that the unrestricted use of the injunction has done it great injury. It is to be hoped that this controversy may be settled on practical lines, with justice to all parties, and with due consideration for the rights and interests of the American people. The attitude assumed by the American Association of Manufacturers indicates a determination to keep the issue before the people and to defend the interests of employers. It will be a great achievement for American common sense if this problem shall be solved without passion or prejudice, in the spirit of equity and fair dealing."

WHY OUR FARMERS GO TO CANADA

"THE United States farmer has made up his mind as to the wheat-growing possibilities of Canada," announces *The Canadian Courier* (Toronto), "and nothing can stop his moving now, so long as he is able to sell his old farm at $100 to $200 an acre and buy good land in the Last Great West at $15 to $25 an acre." The "marvel" of the continued migration of our Western farmers into Canada is thus explained. According to *The Courier* the average yield per acre in the province of Saskatchewan amounts to almost 20 bushels. When this is compared with the average for the whole of the United States, of 15.5 bushels per acre, it throws further light on the northward migration of our wheat-farmers. The following figures, says *The Courier*, explain why the decreased yield of Canadian wheat last year did not check this northward movement:

	Average Yield in 1907.
Saskatchewan	15.17 bushels
Kansas	5.8 "
Minnesota	13.0 "
North Dakota	10.0 "
South Dakota	11.2 "
Nebraska	12.0 "
Iowa	12.8 "

"A new country has arisen," says Herbert Vanderhoof, who writes on the Canadian wheat country in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (May), "a new member, bearing lavish gifts, a land that is worth more than the unmined gold-fields of the Yukon." In discussing further the development of Northwestern Canada, Mr. Vanderhoof says:

"The population within these bounds asked nothing better than to remain unknown and undisturbed, and as late as fifty years ago this state of affairs was little changed. . . . . .

"Finally came the confederation of Canada, and the railroad to connect the provinces of the East with far-away British Columbia. The men who built the Canadian Pacific Railroad were thought by the people in general to be fools, for the people in general did not know that the prairies stretching for nine hundred miles along the route were not semiarid and, at the best, fit only for grazing cattle, as popularly believed, but were of a most surprizing fertility and capable of supporting a population as large or larger than that of the States to the south. They did not know that thirty and forty and even fifty bushels of wheat had been harvested from a single acre. But such were the facts, and the true state of things had only to be advertised to the world and a great migration began.

"As far as the fertility of the soil was concerned, it was simply a question of informing ignorance, but in regard to the climate the most positive and persistent and erroneous ideas prevailed. Because Canada was north of the United States it was cold. That was the fundamental reasoning with the majority of Americans until reports began to come back of a wonderful wind that came from the west and found its way through the passes in the mountains and put the cold to flight, and of days eighteen hours long and every hour full of the most glorious sunshine, and of an air so packed with ozone and so free from damp that one had to look at the thermometer to realize that it was winter."

The total wheat crop for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in 1907, the writer continues, was 75,000,000 bushels, netting the Canadian farmers a round sum of $50,000,000, to which was added $48,000,000 revenue from barley, oats, and other grain.

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MORE TRACTION TROUBLES IN CLEVELAND

BARELY a month ago, with victory perched upon the banners of Mayor Tom L. Johnson and his three-cent-fare program, the city of Cleveland emerged from its seven years of traction warfare and celebrated the event with a day of rejoicing and free rides. The cheap and efficient service promised by the new Municipal Traction Company, under an arrangement which virtually amounts to municipal ownership, was to be an object-lesson to other cities, and for this reason the experiment was a matter of interest to the whole country. For the moment, however, victory seems to spell for the reformers nothing but embarrassment—in the form first of mass-meetings protesting against the cutting down of transfer privileges, then of a riotous strike of employees. At the time of writing, the strikers are considering the question of arbitration, but the incident has already demonstrated, as the Minneapolis *Journal* remarks, "that a public-service corporation which is controlled by the public is not, by reason of that fact, immune from strikes." As the New York *World* points out, the situation is unique, since "out from among the same people who joyfully celebrated their three-cent triumph have come rioters eager to assist in the destruction of what is in effect their own property."

So far the Cleveland papers have had little to say editorially on the wider aspects of the case, being chiefly concerned with the immediate problem of checking violence and rioting. The demand of the strikers for higher wages—a matter of one cent an hour—is based on a promise made by the old company, and conditional upon its franchise being renewed. As the New York *World* remarks:

"The situation is critical. If it should produce the failure of the new system the people would lose their cheap fare advantage, for under the terms of settlement the traction lines would then revert to the old management and the six-tickets-for-a-quarter schedule would be fastened upon Cleveland for fifty years."

Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

"The suspicion of inspiration to discredit Johnson and his near-municipal experiment is given considerable strength when the genesis of the present strike is studied. It appears that just before the old corporation agreed with the Johnson régime for the lease under which the three-cent-fare management was started it made a promise to its employees that if it got its new franchise they should have an advance of 2 cents per hour. The franchise thus specified as a contingency is the one which it is to have if the Municipal management fails to pay the rental of 6 per cent. on the stock valuation, and the old corporation recovers the lines.

"If Mayor Johnson and his associates knew of this agreement they evidently understood it, as most people would, to mean that the raise in wages should be made if the old company gets back its line and the new franchise becomes effective. But the employees seem to claim that the promise of the old company to them is binding on the new management. The way in which the strike broke out is suggestive of efforts to incite that view in the minds of the strikers. At any rate, since the loss of the strike will greatly add to the difficulty of the new management in paying the rental, public opinion is left to choose between the theory of an incited strike or the strikers going to work to force a failure of the new plan for the sake of gaining an additional cent an hour over the cent already conceded by the new management.

"The case certainly suggests an artful tho by no means creditable play on the part of the old management to wreck the experiment at the start by establishing this inducement for a strike. The aspect does not tend to enlarge faith in human nature, or to encourage implicit reliance in the disinterestedness of reports as to the unpopularity of the new plan."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

"THE crazy chauffeur must go," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*. He does.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

WE do not see how Mrs. Gunness of Laporte found time to do the family sewing.—*The Chicago News.*

HE may not be an artist, but Rockefeller has certainly done the people in oil.—*The Salt Lake Tribune.*

EXTREMES meet. A house in St. Augustine built in 1655 has been turned into a garage.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CRANK was arrested while attempting to make a speech to Congress from the gallery of the House. Congress will not tolerate competition.—*Chicago News.*

THE phonograph that enables singers to hear themselves as others hear them is conferring one favor on humanity that should not be overlooked.—*Washington Post.*

LESLIE M. SHAW appears to be one of those favorite sons whose mother has left him on a doorstep.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A MEMBER of the Vanderbilt family has married an American. It must mortify her people dreadfully.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

A CAREFUL perusal of the Georgia and Tennessee newspapers indicates that only scoundrels are running for office in those States.—*Houston Post.*

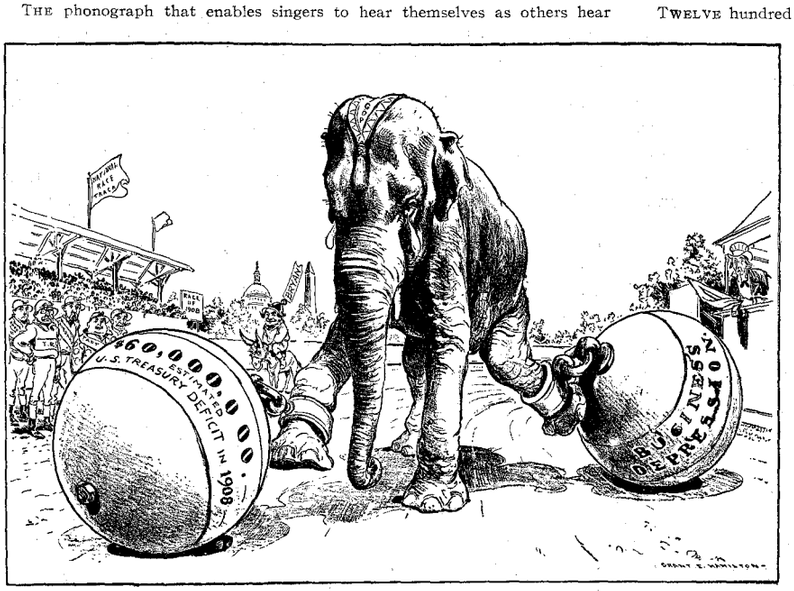
AT last a nugget of gold has been discovered in a vermiform appendix. This must be what the ardent surgeons have been so long looking for.—*Boston Herald.*

TWELVE hundred doctors are to meet in Chicago next month, probably to investigate the report that this is the healthiest large city in the country, and to take suitable action.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PLATFORM of the Night Riders: "Let us alone."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Omaha *Bee* says a society for the suppression of unnecessary noises is being organized in Denver. It will certainly have its hands full next July.—*Washington Post.*

A FOUR-LINE "Topic in Brief" quoted in one of our recent issues from the New York *World* has stirred the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to send a protest to that paper. *The World* remarked: "Los Angeles has been separating some of our bluejackets from their money at the rate of $12 a day for a room, fifty cents for a bottle of beer, and ten cents for a piece of pie. Now we begin to understand why Californians are so enthusiastically in favor of a bigger navy." Upon reading this the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring the statement "false in every particular," and asking *The World* to contradict it. The resolutions declare that: "On the contrary, Los Angeles gave the visitors a princely welcome, including a free barbecue and free entertainments for a week to the enlisted men of the fleet, during which time 'sailor money was not good' on any electric-car line, besides many public and private functions for the officers." We used to be told in Sunday-school that the angels were too good to be appreciated by the wicked world, but never expected to see it work out in just this way.



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TAKE OFF THE HANDICAP IF YOU WANT THE G. O. P. TO WIN.
—Hamilton in *Judge.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

FRANCE'S REAL HOLD ON GERMANY

THERE have been many signs in the German press of an opinion gaining ground that France is doing a great deal more than her duty in Morocco as defined by the Algeciras Conference. Yet no protest comes from Germany. Prince von Buelow is amiable and the Emperor William silent, and people are beginning to ask the meaning of it all. Is the lion really going to lie down with the lamb, and is a German *entente* actually about to be instituted? Germany pretends to want such an *entente*, but after all France is safe without it, says Robert de Caix in *Questions Diplomatiques*

WILLIAM—"What! I hinder you sending troops to Morocco? Nonsense! The only thing I bargain for, my dear Marianne, is that you send there all the troops on your eastern frontier."
—*Rire* (Paris).

et Coloniales (Paris). He describes the situation from a French standpoint, with truly French vivacity and, shall we add?—bitterness. Germany, we are told, is too amiable to be sincere and would like France to have a free hand in Africa only at the cost of dropping her *entente* with England and forming one with Germany. He states his views as follows:

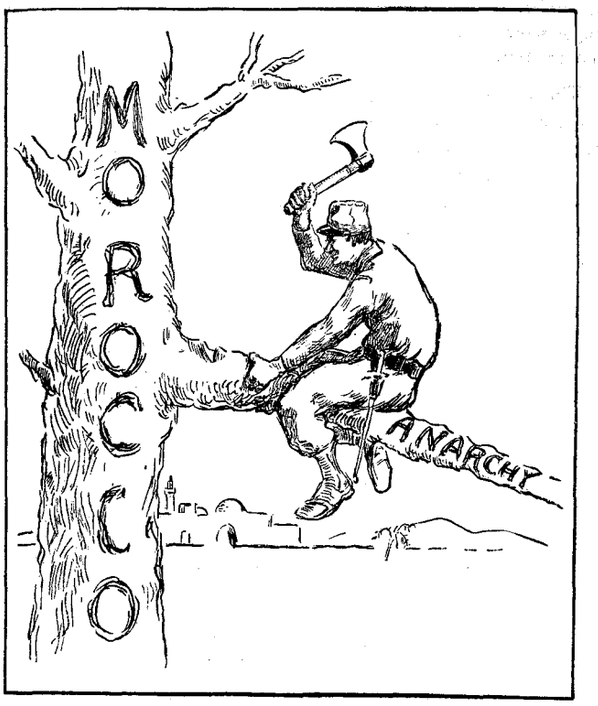
"We are convinced that the Government at Berlin has not yet given up the idea which prompted all the brutalities of 1905. This was the idea of making us pay for Morocco by the loss of our political independence. The Germans tacitly agreed to give us a free hand in Northwestern Africa on condition that we changed the Franco-English *entente* for a Franco-German *entente*. Time and again have enthusiasts been led by German demonstrations of good-will to believe that this new arrangement was on the eve of being consummated, but as soon as we took one step forward to meet the apparently outstretched hand of friendship, it was drawn back with the intention of leading us to cross that line which we could not pass without ceasing to be a power of full independence. This is the reason why we should be very reserved in the presence of German amiabilities."

He goes on to say that France is in the condition of the crow which the fox was wheedling into an exhibition of her vocal talent in order that the cheese might fall from her bill into the maw of her enemy. But without sacrificing her cheese, as represented by Morocco, France is quite secure from German interference. In short, Germany can not exist without France. France is the great banking-house of Europe and her help is needed by Germany. This constitutes the real hold which the French Republic has upon the German Empire. As Mr. Caix remarks:

"In Germany, now more than ever, there prevails a wish to give us an impression of the Government's good-will toward France The object of this wish is not far to seek. The favor of the French money-market is eminently desirable to a country whose industrial development has far outrun the amount of capital actually available. The need which Germans feel of our money easily explains their meekness and politeness toward us. The benefit to be reaped by them from an increase in their capital would be enormous, and they do all in their power to reconcile the efforts of those of us who lean toward a *rapprochement*. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten by French money-lenders that wealth is a national power. This power is unquestionably ours, and hence Frederick the Great used to say that if he were King of France he would take care that not a single shot was fired in Europe without his consent. The bankers who surround the vastly more important throne of his descendants are perhaps saying among themselves that a European financial organism can not be maintained, at least under certain circumstances, without the aid and favor of French money."

But French money must not go to the service of one who is not an ally or a real friend of France, declares Mr. Caix, and he appeals to the bankers of Paris to remember that they must not allow their business instincts to quench their patriotism. He thus closes his essay:

"Shall this money be placed at the service of a country which thinks of us with sword in hand; a country which perhaps would spend our funds in fighting with us on the plains of Morocco? It would be the bitterest folly for Frenchmen to allow this, at least until we have been diplomatically assured by formal agreement that our efforts in Morocco shall not be made more difficult or even rendered barren by a recrudescence of German malignity. It is



THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.
A perilous position.
—*Amsterdammer*.

on this account that we can not feel safe when we allow to pass unchallenged the cry 'business is business' and not politics. Public opinion must sustain or even arouse the energy of the Government in fighting against the complaisance of financiers when disposed to sacrifice their country to their business interests. . . . The most successful way of promoting an agreement which shall bring to an end the differences so groundless and gratuitous which crop up between France and Germany on the subject of Morocco, is to show the Germans, with a courtesy firm but inflexible, that they have all the reason in the world to wish for a peaceful agreement with France, for without it they can never get what they want and what France has the power to refuse them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NIHILIST CONSPIRACY IN BENGAL

THE thunder-cloud of revolutionary violence which has so long hovered over Russia has crossed the Himalayas and threatens bloodshed and destruction over a wide spread area. In the foreign-correspondence columns of the London *Times* we read of several recent acts of outrage. The first was the attempt to blow up by a bomb the train in which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay was traveling. On the second occasion Mr. Tardeville, maire of the French settlement of Chandernagar, barely escaped a bomb while sitting at dinner. The third attack was aimed at Mr. Kingston, the District Judge at Muzaffarpur. The Judge escaped, but Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, who were with him, were killed. The narrow escape of Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of Dacca, from the shots of certain unknown assailants a few months ago, is another outrage that is put in the same list. Nor is this the whole story of Hindu Nihilism. There are at present "Anarchist dens" in Calcutta, declares the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, and the three recent bomb outrages in Bengal have resulted in the raiding of these dens. According to this correspondent thirty men were captured. He continues:

"Several prisoners made startling admissions. One man confest to having made the bomb for the train outrage, another to having flung the bomb at M. Tardeville, the Mayor of Chandernagar, because the latter had prevented the society from holding meetings; another, Upendra Banerjee, said that he and others had traveled all over India in connection with the movement.

"Upendra Banerjee said that a great revolutionary campaign was being prepared, directed against the Government, and, had not the police raid occurred and the arrests been made, a series of outrages which had been planned would have been carried out within a short time."

The police also raided two other houses in which they found large quantities of explosives, including stores of dynamite, picric acid, fulminators and detonators fitted to incomplete bombs. In the office of the Anarchist organ *Navasakti* (Calcutta) was a library of books giving up-to-date methods of manufacturing explosives. There was a collection of lurid Anarchist literature and pamphlets preaching sedition. A writer in *The Daily Mail* (London) asks, "Whence comes this wave of pessimism, manifesting itself in Nihilism, that is moving among the peoples of the East?" It finds parallel in Russia, where society has been transformed, and raw boys, just from college, form a class distinct from nobles, clergy, trades people, or peasants, call themselves "Intellectuals," and dream of revolution. They have no hope of employment and think that parliamentarism is violence, and bomb-throwing patriotism. Asia follows their example. Thus he remarks:

"In Persia and India a similar transformation has come over the unsettled examination passing youth in the 'anjumens,' or political clubs of Teheran, and the Babu debating-clubs of Calcutta. All their manifestations have gone to show that for them the value of parliamentarism is as a weapon of violence. Compromise, which is for us the essence of all legislation, is a thing to be abhorred because it is not rhetorical. . . . In that state of mind begin the abandonment of social politics and the drawing apart and downward to Terrorism. It is the taking of antisocial vows. The chemistry of explosives, the mechanism of bombs and their concealment, and the subdivision of groups so as to be least conspicuous become overmastering interests, to the exclusion of all questions of politics."

The Manchester *Guardian* shows some sign of "skepticism pending the publication of more details" of these occurrences, but adds:

"The better minds of India have shown themselves singularly receptive of Western ideals, but the state of India unfortunately gives no guaranty against its infection by the political diseases of the West."

The affair deepens the darkness of the Indian horizon, observes the London *Daily News*, which continues as follows:

"That an Anarchist conspiracy, after the South-European model, should be added to all the grievous complications already existing in the Indian problem, this is, indeed, a horrible and would yesterday have seemed an inconceivable thing. It can only be hoped that the dimensions of this outbreak of criminal insanity may prove exaggerated, and that every man who has harbored a design revolting in the last degree to every sane mind, and yet prejudicial to nothing so much as the cause of rational and orderly reform, may be quickly laid by the heels."

The matter is almost poohpoohed, however, by *The Westminster Gazette*, which remarks:

"The bomb outrage in India itself is a deplorable symptom, but not, we hope, of a very deep-seated mischief. In regard to anarchism, at all events, the Administration has ample power, and appears to be using it effectively. Mr. Morley will know how to act resolutely without yielding in a panic to advisers who urge emergency measures which would not touch the case."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA

THE New China is honeycombed with secret societies; and those who dare not speak of reform openly, or oppose directly the bad government of the mandarins, do so in the lodge or gathering-place of their clubs, and devise measures behind locked doors which may lead to social and political progress. Some of them are merely benefit clubs, making provision for the support of the poor members or the decent burial of the deceased, declares Mr. Jean Rodes in the *Temps* (Paris). Others wish to cultivate European or Japanese customs. Thus various clubs and their aims are described in the following terms:

"The 'Society for Communizing Property' aims at the modernization of China. Its rules include abstinence from opium. Its by-laws forbid the mutilation of women's feet and the adoration of spirits, etc. Its headquarters are at Canton, and in the same city is a society which calls itself the 'Friends of the Nation,' whose members pledge themselves to buy no imported foreign goods. In Yunnan is a society called 'Total Death,' which, in face of the Government's weakness, has as its object the expulsion of the French from the territories they have usurped, and the repurchase of the railway and its extension. In Chansi is a secret confederation which opposes the exploitation of Chinese mines by the English. In Sze-chuen the secret societies occupy themselves every time they meet with discussing the progress of China and making plans to raise the funds wherewith to recover the railroads now in foreign hands."

Of revolutionary clubs Mr. Rodes speaks with some contempt. They dream, like the Russians, but do not act.

"The 'Triads' and the 'Two Brothers' have members scattered throughout Southern and Central China. The two associations have amalgamated under one leader, Sun Yat Sen, with a view to bringing about the triumph of the *Kéming*, or revolutionary party, but this party is feeble, because of its absolute want of coherence and initiative. This inertia largely results from the interior mechanism of these institutions. In the lodges, which, with the passion for multiplying names so universal in China, have each a special name, the chief alone is in perfect communication with the directors and knows what their object is. The mass of the initiated remain in total ignorance of this object. Many of them actually are unaware that they are branches of such and such a greater organization. They move as if blindfolded. And this is natural. It is impossible to make people sacrifice their lives except by rousing their passions or hypnotizing them by an idea over which their minds have long brooded."

The societies in Northern China are of a different kind. They take strange names and practise strange or horrible rites like the ancient Galli or priests of Cybele in Northwest Asia Minor. Mr. Rodes thus describes the "Big Knives," the "Little Knives," the "Old Lanterns," the "Old Brethren," the "Water Lilies":

"The members of these clubs all have the same rules. They neither drink fermented liquors nor smoke. They are half-vegetarians, but they practise every exercise that will increase their vigor. They employ rites of incantation, and believe that certain

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substances will render them invulnerable. This group of clubs originated at Chantoung, where the population are particularly warlike and members are scattered over an area that reaches to the Yang-tse River. . . . They are held to be of dissolute manners, and at their annual meeting abandon themselves to all sorts of excesses. They comprize the notables, merchants, and farmers of the region. It was out of their reunion in 1900 that the Boxers were organized."

In answer to the question whether these societies of New China will ever break out into overt action this writer remarks:

"Their want of training, of leadership, may perhaps some day be supplied in a crisis of affairs particularly favorable to their objects, such as the death of the Empress, or a general insurrection provoked by universal destitution. It is, however, to be feared that this eventuality will not result in benefiting the ignorant mobs which it calls to action, but only the old Boxer element."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOPE IN THE RUSSIAN CHAOS

RUSSIA at present is in an actual condition of chaos. But chaos has always preceded cosmos. The dissolution of an organism into its elements precedes a resurrection. This idea is dwelt upon at length by Mr. Wildover Johnson in *The Albany Review* (London). Waste, he says, criminal waste in all departments of life, is the phenomenon most conspicuous in our epoch, "in its extremest and most abominable form" as illustrated by Russia, which is dissolving, disintegrating, and throwing away everything that makes a nation great and happy. To quote his vivid description of Russian recklessness:

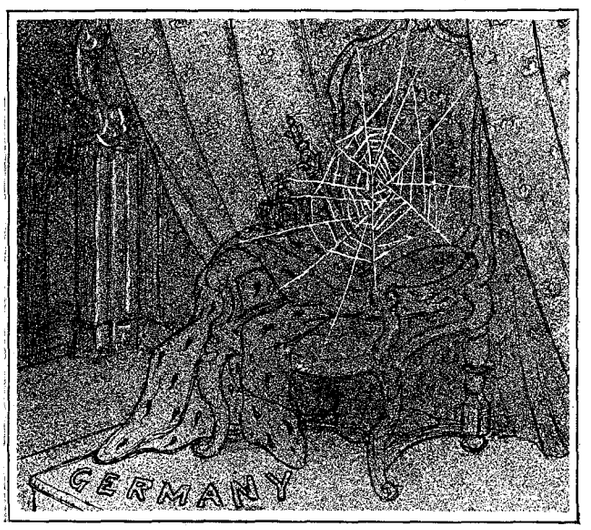
"The endless procession of overcrowded trains bearing away to the great rubbish-heap of Siberia the best blood, brain, and spirit of the nation; the great foundling-hospital of Moscow, which is said to deposit annually thousands of victims in the river that runs beneath its walls; the countless numbers of famishing or homeless peasants; the burning villages and the burning châteaux; the periodical outbursts of blood-lust and religious fanaticism, egged on by political intrigue, directed against the unfortunate children of Israel, the despised; the very advocates of law and brotherhood arming themselves with the most deadly instruments of destruction and seeking to establish their new social order by blowing their opponents to pieces—what are all these but indications of colossal waste, waste of life, of wealth, of intellect, of every material out of which alone the future can be built?"

Yet the Russian Government, which is solely responsible for this condition of affairs, is stronger than ever. "The double-headed eagle has emerged from the great storm-cloud of 1905 with wings stronger and beaks sharper than ever." The Douma is a failure. "Stolypine, the 'astute pacificator,' has managed to coop the lion within the cage of autocracy, and, if it still occasionally growls, out comes the whip, followed by submission and 'pardon.'" The Douma has never interested the people. Its inauguration has actually, by the irony of events, strengthened the hands of the autocracy. Of this body Mr. Johnson observes:

"It was a toy which the Russian Government found it convenient to flourish before the eyes of the European onlookers to keep them happy while it went on with its work of stamping out all real signs of constitutional growth. As a matter of fact no political institutions, however well advertised, can be of the slightest use to Russia while the theory of autocracy still remains supreme. The Douma has been of double service to the Government. It has enabled them to float loans, while it has brought to the fore the most enlightened and determined spirits in the country, who can now be conveniently despatched to Siberia. But it has not brought the country one step nearer to the solution of its problems."

That solution, declares this writer, will never be reached "until autocracy with all it symbolizes has been destroyed root and branch." Against autocracy, as represented by the "Little Father," even the peasants have turned. Since the dissolution of the first Douma they have "lost their last vestige of faith in the Czar, and openly curse him in the roundest terms." "In many places they are almost masters of the situation" and dictate terms to their landlords. "In the Volga district peasants are dictating not merely to the landlords, but also to the officials." To add to this terrible condition of confusion and lawlessness the country is harried by bands of outlaws, of whom this writer says:

"Their ranks are filled from many sources. First, there are the deserters from the army, the numbers of which may be gaged by the fact that a few months ago four hundred of them met together at Baku and began laying down the law to the neighborhood by issuing proclamations. Then there are the ever-increasing number of the unemployed, created by the dislocation of industries and the burning villages, and these take to robbery to earn their daily



HIS SERENE HIGHNESS MAY STRIKE IF THE REICHSTAG DOES NOT RAISE HIS PAY.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

PAN-GERMANISM.
GERMANY—"Get along, you Polish whelp! I'll make you a good Prussian with a club." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

UNSYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

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bread. Hundreds of peasants also, who have been persecuted by the police and driven from their homes for suspected revolutionary opinions, go to swell the ranks of this desperate and antibureaucratic element."

Yet in all these circumstances, which he dwells upon with almost apocalyptic fervor, while "the peasants are clamoring to the revolutionaries for arms" and "scarcely a day passes but some manor is burnt to the ground," and many an outlaw band "occupies itself in expelling obnoxious officials and landlords," yet "the present state of Russia is such that one must welcome this chaos as the first step toward a new cosmos."

He concludes with an expression of faith in the future, of hope, vague indeed, for Russia's emancipation, with the following words:

"Let us turn and consider the situation, not from the point of view of present misery, but from that of hope for the future. Let us lift our eyes from the squalor, degradation, and suffering at our feet, and search the horizon for some faint glow, however insignificant, of the dawn. . . . . .

"It is still night with us, a night of horrors, of evil dreams and evil purposes, a night in which men grope for each other's throats and grapple and stab in the dark. Nor can any one tell how many hours have yet to run before the dawn. It will and must come—that is sufficient for the struggler for freedom; he is content to go on fighting in the certainty that his children or his children's children will see the day at last."

FAILURE OF DIVORCE LEGISLATION IN FRANCE

A FEW weeks ago a law was passed in France by which the legal separation of two married people could be changed into absolute divorce after a period of three years, at the request of either of the parties. The divorce and separation law of France, as it previously stood, was passed in 1884. The results of it, says Joseph Bigenwald, writing in the *Correspondant* (Paris), have proved disastrous and by no means justify the present augmentation of facilities in the way of marriage dissolution. Those who advocated the divorce law of 1884 made promises which have never been fulfilled. Contrary to their predictions, the proportion of illegitimate births has increased, while the sum total of all births has decreased, and at the same time the number of divorces has not decreased, but has shown a formidable increase. To quote the words of Mr. Bigenwald:

"Every twelvemonth for the last twenty years we see the number of ruptured marriages increase. In 1885 there were 2,950 divorces; in 1890 were registered 5,447; in 1895, 6,751; in 1900, 7,157. During the last years of the nineteenth century the advance slackened, but since the opening of the twentieth century the monster returns to the assault of our homes more violently than ever. He demolished 8,919 of them in 1903; 9,860 in 1904; 10,019 in 1905; and, according to the last returns published, 10,573 in 1906. At the same time the number of legal separations increased year by year, while it was boasted by the defenders of the law of 1884 that it would reduce them to a minimum. . . . There were formerly but 5,600 married couples annually separated, 'thrown each year into the circulation.' There are now more than 21,000 who after having destroyed their own homes, threaten the tranquillity of the homes of others."

This, says the writer, may of course be partly attributed to the separation of Church and State by which "the legislature has exerted itself to diminish the influence of the Catholic religion, which tended to check divorce." He states other results of the law:

"The population, instead of increasing, has remained stationary, with a more and more marked tendency to diminish. . . . In 1883 the number of births was 937,944. In 1906 it had fallen to 806,847. It would doubtless be unfair to make divorce solely responsible for this dwindling birth-rate. But in this matter it has not fulfilled the promises made for it and has so far proved a failure."

It has proved a failure in not yielding to the principal parties concerned the advantages they had expected from it. Moreover, "the press compassionate the condition of the children implicated in these marital catastrophes." Mr. Bigenwald dwells at some length on this point, which he thinks is the most important feature in the failure of divorce as a heal-all in unhappy marriages. To quote his words:

"There are two classes of unfortunates who claim our especial pity. A sort of fatality crushes down the one class from the very cradle, the other class, from childhood more or less advanced. They seem to be marked by a second taint of original sin. These are the children born out of wedlock and the children of divorced couples. Does any one think it odious to place together these two classes of children? Will the most eager advocate of divorce accuse us of insulting those who sever their marriage ties when we rank their children with those children who have no father?"

He goes on to strike "the balance-sheet of divorce." It results in failure, as he shows in the following summary:

"The law of divorce, according to its advocates, by making divorce an object of salutary dread to the married couple, should have diminished the number of separations. It has quadrupled the number, and we have not reached the final increase yet.

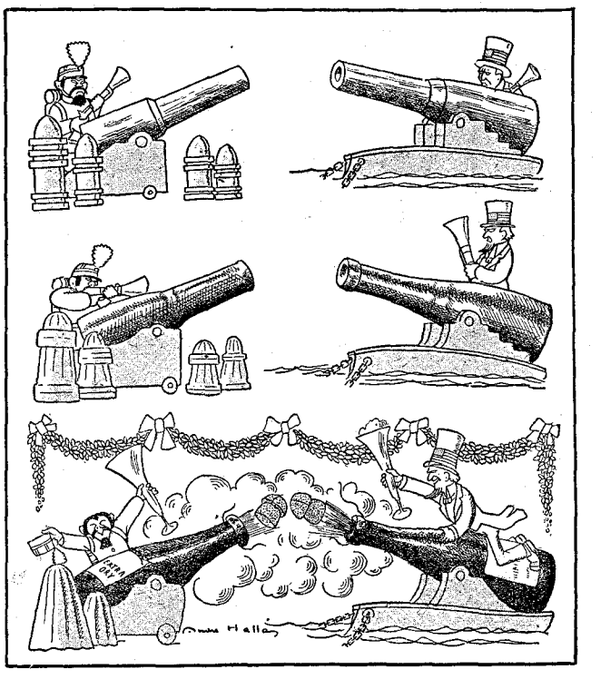
"It should have repeopled France—but France is becoming more and more depopulated.

"It should have made the country more moral; but crimes against morals are many times more frequent than before.

"It should have delivered ill-assorted couples from the horrors of an intolerable hell; but if one party seems to enjoy it from a delirious delight of short duration, the other party too often sinks into a fatal despair.

"It was predicted that divorce would secure to the children concerned a better condition than that given by the mere judicial separation of their parents, and now the publicists are uttering a cry of profound compassion over the black plight in which such children find themselves. And sadder than this is the fact that in countries where divorce is most common children 'without family' are the most numerous. The number of those whom their parents have never had the conscience to admit into the family and of those who have their place in a family, of which their parents have deprived them at a stroke through selfishness regardless of their future, increase side by side.

"Divorce, in a word, has failed in everything, except in the satisfaction which it yields to the savage individualism of those concerned."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



YOUR GOOD HEALTH!
The outcome of the American-Japanese duel.
—*Rire* (Paris).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

RIVER-CONTROL BY RESERVOIRS

AN improved method of controlling the flow of large rivers by a reservoir system, so as to obviate danger from floods, while not attempting to impound all flood-water, has been suggested by Marshall O. Leighton, Chief Hydrographer of the United States Geological Survey, and was presented in our leading article last week. This plan is regarded by *Engineering News* (New York, May 7), which prints Mr. Leighton's paper in full, as likely to result in the sane and practical solution of a problem that has long bothered those who have the regulation of rivers in charge. For more than half a century, the reviewer tells us, the proposed control of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by reservoirs on their headwaters has been a subject of discussion; but the general opinion of the engineering profession has been that the project was impracticable. We read:

"It is, of course, well known that on rivers of small size, such as the minor rivers of New England, extensively used for water-power, and some of the streams used for public water supply, it is possible to construct reservoirs enough to nearly equalize the flow at different seasons of the year.

"Since large rivers are made up of many small tributaries, it is, therefore, theoretically possible likewise to regulate the flow in any river by building reservoirs on all the tributaries. But there often lies a wide gulf between what is possible and what is financially practicable. The huge volume of water which flows down to the sea when the Ohio or the Mississippi is in flood is too vast to be confined in any artificial reservoirs—at least, that is the way the problem has imprest itself on most conservative engineers. It has been generally accepted, we believe, by the engineering profession, that for the control of our great rivers, the levee system, and not the reservoir system, is the proper engineering solution.

Photograph by Harris & Ewing.

MARSHALL O. LEIGHTON,

Who outlines a plan for controlling the disastrous floods of the Ohio River by a system of reservoirs.

"Now comes forward Mr. Leighton with a demand that this old and long accepted tenet of the profession be reexamined. He does not make the claim that the data he has brought together *prove* the reservoir system to be practicable for control of the Ohio River. What he does claim is that the data which he has collected are sufficient to entitle the reservoir system to a fair and thorough examination. We can no longer lightly dismiss the reservoir plan of control as a mere popular fallacy. A thorough survey must be made to settle the question whether or not the reservoir system is practicable."

Mr. Leighton, the writer goes on to tell us, does not propose to equalize the flow of the great rivers, rejecting this task as too stupendous for man to attempt. The stored water would submerge so much land as to make this scheme impracticable. He does, however, plan for reservoir capacity enough to *store the top wave of the flood, which does nearly all the damage.* To quote again:

"The Ohio and its main tributaries would still flow bank-full at times of freshet, and the maintenance of low levees to protect bottom lands and the lower parts of river cities would probably still be advisable. The few feet at the top of the flood wave represent no such great volume of water that its storage in artificial reservoirs would necessarily be impracticable.

"On the other hand, this top of the flood wave, released in the drought of summer, when the Ohio is shrunken to its smallest dimensions, would have a very notable effect in increasing the depth of the river and improving navigation.

"Still more important is the influence of such storage upon water-power. In all the discussion of river control by reservoirs, attention has hitherto been concentrated on flood-control and navigation improvement. But the vast potential demand for water-power for electric transmission has revolutionized the situation, in this as in other fields of engineering. The figures in Mr. Leighton's paper indicate that the great investment necessary to control the Ohio by reservoirs would create water-power of a value exceeding many times its cost. The reservoirs will pay, he maintains, to prevent flood destruction, they will pay well also to benefit navigation in low periods; but in the creation of water-power the reservoirs will pay a larger return than any other great engineering enterprise now before the nation.

"Doubtless the most surprizing thing in Mr. Leighton's paper is the low estimate of cost which he gives for the creation of this system comprizing a hundred different reservoirs. His estimate is in round numbers $125,000,000, and it is reached by taking the cost of ninety-seven large reservoirs for water supply and irrigation constructed in recent years, and ascertaining the cost per second foot of water stored in reservoirs of various size. With this unit, the cost of the reservoirs of the proposed system is then ascertained."

ARE THE SEXES MENTALLY ALIKE?

AN examination of the mental likenesses and differences between men and women by an English physician, Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, has resulted in conclusions which will certainly render the author *persona grata* to the suffragettes. He believes, in fact, that the male and female minds are essentially similar and that there are no differences to speak of due to sex. Dr. Shaw's lecture on "The Special Psychology of Women," delivered at the Institute of Hygiene on March 10 last, is printed in *The Lancet* (London, May 2), with editorial comments expressing some degree of dissent from the author's views. To quote from Dr. Shaw's lecture:

"Some of the elements of mind are more or are less developed in women, but there is no special feminine element, no factor present in one sex which is without counterpart in the other. The sole difference is the separation of the sexes, and of some attributes specialized through this. . . . It is only poets and novelists who have made women mysterious by intensifying (caricaturing) the action of the mind-elements. . . . The form of brain action is identical both in men and women, sane and insane. The household—the family life—represents the unity of life, and the happy and well-ordered family represents the harmonized incorporation of the two minds and bodies. . . . As to occupations, it does not matter whether the two sexes are represented or not, because the employing of either is quite a voluntary matter, but for imperial purposes monosexual predominance seems requisite. This monoside may, of course, be the female. Hitherto the men have been the stronger and have held the position; let the women take it if they can. . . . . .

"As the sexes have developed in different ways, so have the accompanying mental and bodily divergencies become emphasized; from not fighting, the woman has become more timid and less assertive, but she has developed invective and persuasion, and now that she has strength of numbers she is developing force. The man is perhaps more compliant, he has up to now shown the chivalry of strength, he was always willing to avail himself of women's help, and in these later days he shows it by marrying for money.

"Why are women so up in arms against being married for their money? One generally finds that the men who marry women with money are of all husbands the most docile owing to the sense of dependence. Perhaps the fact that women have not always had money has tended to make them dependent, afraid to contradict, more obedient, less assertive; but now that the position is so often

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reversed we see that the real mind in the sexes is the same, altered only by social necessity and environment."

The common idea that mind in either sex is complicated, profound, and different according as we see its manifestations in the man or the woman is a mistake, according to Dr. Shaw. As a rule, he says, what we call thinking is simple, scarcely more than a reflex. He quotes Wundt, the great German psychologist, as saying: "I am inclined to hold that people really think very little and very seldom." Many an action that looks like a manifestation of intelligence most surely originates in association. The lecturer goes on:

"One sex might carry on the work of the world just as well as the other. Left to itself without work or occupation, mind degenerates into subservience to the body; the man or the woman with nothing to do spends the time selfishly, cultivating the appetites, tending to introspection. Insomuch as there is any difference between the minds of the woman and the man it becomes an interesting puzzle to the one to guess what is going on in the other. When from force of training and similarity of environment it is seen that the minds are essentially similar, then interest disappears and life becomes monotonous.

"It is for women to say which they choose, whether they will still prefer to retain the position which long education and environment have given them, with the result that there is a difference which makes them the sought and desired companion of the man, or whether they will prefer the form of training and environment which, while it shows them capable of equaling the mental aptitudes of the man, reduces them to the mere question of being a physiological necessity. . . . There is something inscrutable in what seems to be the natural instinct of the man to assume that the woman is really the weaker vessel, that therefore she must be treated with consideration, with reverence, as a thing to be cherished, that there is a mystery about her which he can not penetrate, and it comes to him as a shock to find that in these modern days she insists on considering herself to be the same thing as himself. He has hitherto viewed her not merely as a companion or a nurse or a plaything, but as something different which he might worship and cherish without thought of rivalry, which he might yield to with grace with no loss of dignity on either side. Is it worth while to destroy his illusion? Is he now to find himself mistaken? Surely women will hesitate before they exchange the invincible armor of mystery and charm for the naked and tame theory of equality and similitude!"

The editors of *The Lancet*, while expressing agreement with much of what Dr. Shaw says, do not accept his dictum that the resemblances between the male mind and the female mind are inherent and absolute, while the differences are artificial or accidental. They say:

"We are not quite sure of the entire correctness of this view of the case, because it is obvious that maternity is an essentially feminine function; and we regard the most marked and characteristic differences between the sexes as being mainly attributable to its requirements. It may be said of the female animal generally that, when she has young, she does not care whose dinner she takes with which to feed them, and this statement, while it ceases to apply to the lower animals as soon as the young have become able to shift for themselves, is true or nearly so throughout the whole lives of women and materially modifies both their standards of right and wrong and their attitude toward the rest of mankind. As a sixpence can be so held as to shut out the view of the sun, so a child, even when grown to maturity, is often an effective screen against considerations which would otherwise be of overwhelming importance or intensity. The great lady who urges the appointment of Algy or Reggie to some important military command is not so destitute of imagination as to be unable to picture to herself the disasters which may be caused by his inefficiency; nor is she, as a rule, so stupid as to be under any delusion with regard to his fitness for the function which she exerts herself to secure for him; but he is *her* Algy or *her* Reggie, and she therefore desires that he should be placed in a distinguished position, while she trusts to luck and the chapter of accidents to preserve him from disastrous eclipse. His father, in a general way, would be likely to take an entirely different view of the position and its requirements."

THE "ELECTRIC GUN" AGAIN

THE reappearance of the plan to throw projectiles by electric power—this time in England—elicits a sarcastic word of comment from *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, May 2). Most of the scientific journals do not notice it at all. Says the paper just named:

"An old friend presents itself in the electric gun, which is attracting some attention in the English papers. This time the claim is no modest one. The gun is to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles. The inventor, or shall we say the reinventor, is Mr. W. S. Simpson, 'the well-known English metallurgist.' Mr. Simpson has great faith in this gun. He is quoted in a London paper as follows:

"'Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is, in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity. It is quite as easy for my weapon to project 50 shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw 50 of 50 pounds each, and to drop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use.'

"Mr. Simpson is right in one thing: electricity has never been used as the propelling force in guns. He might have added that, altho the theory was broached twenty years ago or more and has cropped up at intervals since, it has never had any practical development, simply because it won't work. The 'electric gun' is only another of the widely heralded newspaper inventions that are merely 'iridescent dreams.'"

CHANGES OF LEVEL ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE

WE are familiar with the idea of great upheavals in past geologic ages, and we know that sudden alterations of level accompany earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but it is hard to realize that the earth's crust is still adjusting itself and that it is slowly rising and falling all over the globe. Recent measurements show this very clearly, and it is expected that systematic observations of changes of level will now be made regularly in all civilized countries every twenty-five or thirty years. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 28):

"The International Geological Congress held at Vienna in 1903 requested the International Association of Academies to decide that precise measurements of level should be taken in various countries. Repeated at long intervals, these should reveal the movements of the earth's surface that may still be taking place. The director-general of leveling in France, Charles Lallemand, has been entrusted with the publication of a preliminary report on the question. He shows, in the first place, that these movements are undeniable; besides apparent motions due to systematic errors in observation, measurements of high precision made in Switzerland, Germany, and Japan have shown that the surface has changed in elevation by amounts varying from 1 to 90 centimeters [½ inch to 3 feet].

"We know, on the other hand, that the sea-level is not absolutely fixt. At Brest the average level of the Atlantic fell, between 1851 and 1871, at the rate of 2 millimeters [1/12 inch] a year; after 1871 the level ceased to fall, and then rose at the same rate. The movement would seem to be an undulatory one of very long period in the mass of the ocean. These geodesic observations are quite in accord with the geological observations of numerous authors and particularly with those of L. Cayeux.

"The interest of such investigations is undeniable, but because of the complexity and slight amount of earth-movements, there is a great risk that the measurements will be influenced by systematic errors. It seems difficult, save in special cases, to observe with certainty changes of less than 7 centimeters [3 inches]. It will be necessary for each country to repeat two or three times a century its measurement of levels along certain properly chosen lines of its fundamental system."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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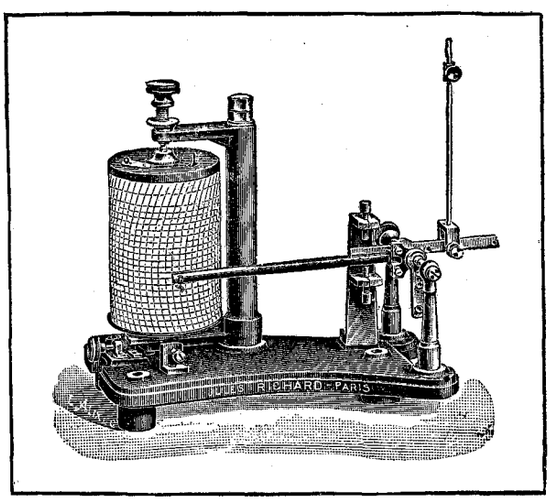
A TELLTALE FOR BRIDGE WEAKNESSES

AN instrument for measuring deflection and strain on loaded bridges and other structures, which has recently been put on the market in this country, is described in *The Engineering Digest* (New York, May). The wide range of application of this instrument, together with the value of the records which may be obtained by its use, says the writer, makes it indispensable in the



RICHARD BRIDGE-STRAIN RECORDER.

testing of bridges and similar structures. The single fact that the deflection of a bridge is generally regarded as the factor which decides the length of its life shows the value of an instrument of this character. According to this paper it consists essentially of an amplifying lever movable around a horizontal axis and receiving, by means of a stirrup, a rod, and steel wire, the motion to be recorded. We read:

"The extremity of the long arm carries a special pen which traces the curve on a chart carried by a recording cylinder made to turn regularly by means of clockwork. The short arm of the lever is fitted with steel bearings having conical holes corresponding to the amplifying ratios, 20, 10, 2, and 2.5.

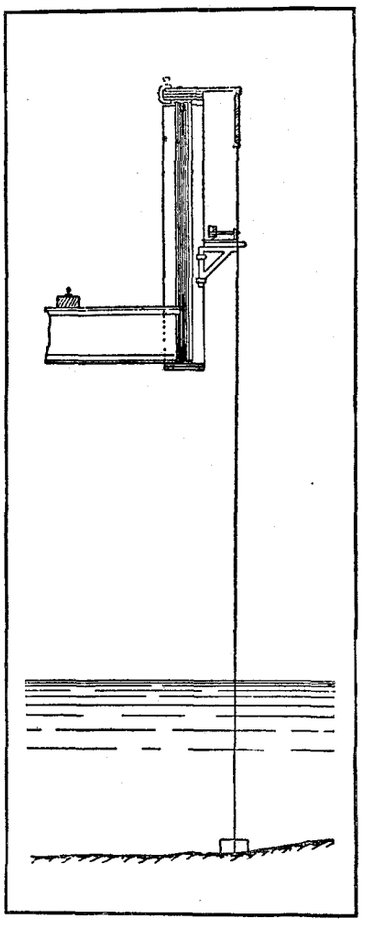
"The short arm of the lever is moved by means of a rod which is in operative connection with the roadway by means of a wire, specially stretched to avoid oscillations. For recording the deflection of a beam the instrument is preferably placed in the roadway. When a vertical deflection is to be recorded the lower end of the wire is anchored to the earth and to the upper end of the roadway itself; the recording being obtained by a relative movement, the wire playing the part of a fixt rod. For measuring a horizontal deflection a fixt point is established at the level of the roadway, the wire being attached to a spiral spring in connection with the upper level of the roadway, and two anchorages in the earth. The fixt point thus serves to operate the recording instrument. By means of other arrangements, direct records of deflections or displacements, measured not from the earth or the anchorage, but relative to the structure itself, can be obtained, as, for example, the deflection of the center of a beam referred to its supports."

FAITH AND THE FOURTH DIMENSION

UNDER this heading an address delivered to students of Columbia University by Prof. Harold Jacoby, of the chair of astronomy in that institution, is printed in *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn., May). Professor Jacoby asserts that astronomers and mathematicians believe that the ordinary or Euclidean astronomy corresponds with the facts of nature, altho our power of measuring angles is not precise enough to enable us to prove it. Scientific men therefore as well as religious believers must, he says, rely on faith. Professor Jacoby begins by saying that on many young men the so-called "exact" sciences exercise a sort of fascination, because their truths seem to admit of complete logical proof. He goes on:

"But the whole range of science contains nothing more firmly founded on irrefragible reasoning than the simple propositions of elementary geometry. . . . In the year 1830 Nikolai Lobachevsky, son of a Russian peasant, put forth his epoch-marking proof that the well-known propositions of elementary geometry are not necessarily true, that Euclid's demonstrations are not in accord with the extreme requirements of rigid logic. For instance, you all remember the well-known theorem of elementary geometry concerning the sum of three angles of a triangle. Lobachevsky built up and published a complete system of geometry in which this proposition does not occur, and in which this proposition is not true.

"If we accept the principles of inductive science there is but one way to test the truth or falsity of this theorem of the angles. It is necessary to experiment, to make actual measurements upon an actual triangle. But real measurements can never be accurate absolutely. They all depend ultimately upon fallible human senses and more or less defective instruments made by fallible human hands. Slight errors of observation always occur; these render results uncertain; it is possible to prove by observation that the angle theorem is very nearly true, but not that it is *true*. It may even be that the divergence from truth might show itself in an increasing degree if it were possible to execute our measurments upon very large triangles. Even astronomy is limited to measurements made from the earth: possibly, if we could go forth into the profound depths of space; if we could bridge the distance by which we are sundered from the stars; if we might even pass beyond the confines of the visible sky and push our mighty triangle to the very fringe of the invisible universe—possibly then, and then only, could we make evident the truth.



RECORDER IN POSITION.

"Now this idea of Lobachevsky involves a revision of our notions concerning space: his idea can hold only in a space different from that we have inherited from Euclid. Lobachevsky's is space of four dimensions. For my present purpose it is not necessary to explain in detail or to understand fully the mysterious fourth dimension. Regard it, if you will, as a mere figment of mathematical imagination; the fact remains that science to-day knows not, and can not ascertain without impossible experimentation, whether Euclidean geometry is a truth.

"But we all believe our geometry; none credit as real the half-ridiculous phenomena of an imaginary fourth dimension. Astronomers study the skies; physicists theorize in their laboratories; all believe in ordinary common-sense geometry. Therefore is it possible for science, like religion, to believe something not logically proven. Science to-day has attained only to the portal of knowledge; when her forces shall have stormed the citadel, when she shall stand upon the deepest foundation-stone of truth attainable by man, she will find, surely, that stone bedded upon some kind of faith, some belief outside the domain of rigid logic."

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ARCHITECTURAL POSSIBILITIES OF CONCRETE

CONCRETE as a structural material is very old, we are reminded by H. Toler Booraem in an article contributed to *The Architectural Record* (New York, April)—witness the extensive use of it made by the ancient Romans. Its modern employment in connection with iron rods or bars we owe to the French. Ten years ago, says Mr. Booraem, they were building structures of considerable size of concrete, in which were embedded iron rods or mesh so disposed in walls, girders, and other structural members as to supply the tensile strength that concrete lacks. He goes on:

"Since then this principle has been worked out with great precision of detail, both scientifically and commercially. Tho the science is still young, it is practical to apply it to the entire frame of a building—columns, piers, roof, girders, and beams, as well as walls.

"One thing is at once strikingly apparent, namely, the much greater slenderness of the construction as compared to masonry. Walls may be thinner and spans of girders longer than we are used to seeing. Steel-frame construction has, to be sure, accustomed us to much of this, particularly as to slender verticals. But this is quite a reversal of the usual conception of concrete, as massive and inert, which it is, to be sure, when used alone. So concrete must be considered from now on as a material with essentially new functions and possibilities of expression.

"First of its characteristics as an architectural material is its *plasticity*. Technical language adopts the term 'pouring into the forms,' which concisely implies the impressionable nature of the medium, while it describes the actual method of emplacement. Such material calls naturally for molded, flowing forms growing out of the body material, in contrast to the principle of detachment of forms and the putting together of them in small units, which ideas govern architectural construction and ornament in stone.

"Concrete structure is not merely plastic and lending itself to treatment in large masses; it is *monolithic*. This is the second characteristic of general import, carrying with it the distinction we have just noted. The indication of joints is of course illogical, because such would be merely a pretense of what does not actually exist.

"Furthermore, in dealing logically with concrete we must revise many of our most deeply seated notions regarding stability. Two motives are fundamentally concerned with all architecture: the one is the pier or column and lintel, the other the arch, with its inferences of thrusts and balanced equipoise. Concrete, to be sure, does not suppress these elements of construction, but functional relations of the component parts are altered by the fact that not only are the base, shaft, and cap fused in one, but the lintel or the arch itself becomes practically one uniform mass with the pier by virtue of the interwoven reenforcement. In consequence, the meaning of many of the members of the conventional order, which has maintained its integrity from the days of Athens to our own, disappears in monolithic construction. The capital may remain, at least in the abstract; some indication being announced of weight concentrated and supported. And the capital is always a spot proper to emphasize by the use of some ornament. Architrave and frieze have no separate identity, tho, if the expression of monolithic form is rightly interpreted. A projecting cornice, of course, has perfect reason; in the moldings that should compose it, however, modillions or brackets have no logical place. A concrete arch, not being composed of voussoirs and key-block, should not present a pretense of them by indicating imaginary joints. A chamfer molding is about the extent of articulation which should be allowed, tho the crown may be chosen with propriety as a place for enrichment, if this is wanted for its value in a scheme of ornament and if the convention of a wedged and functional key is avoided."

Our attention is called by the writer to the novel slenderness and great beauty of line in the arched forms to which reenforced concrete may be adapted, particularly in bridge-work. In general construction, he says, the tendency is to long spans and segmental or elliptical sections. In speaking of the arch, it must be remembered, of course, that the fundamental distinction between arch and beam or lintel really disappears in concrete construction. With reenforced concrete the only principle of importance that differentiates a curved form of span from a beam is that of the strain line for the particular loads, which, in turn, determines the curve of the arch. Such an arch is really a curved truss, and the arch, as understood in masonry, does not really exist in reenforced concrete. We read further:

"Arched or domed roofs and various forms of vaulting are practical possibilities of reenforced concrete, tho the occasions that permit of ceilings of such character and in durable materials are rare.

"It will be seen from these tendencies that logical form, as it may be exprest architecturally in concrete, makes for severity and simplicity. In all former styles the emphasis of joint lines has been a favorite mode of expression. In this new material plain surface must be mostly depended upon. Conventional form, as it has been handed down to us, is permeated with the feeling of the cutter's tools. One sees this in the straight lines and sharpness of moldings and in clear-cut carving. Concrete ornament should show evidences of modeling rather than sculpturesque quality. Line has diminished in importance, surface and color have gained. Mechanically as well as esthetically, the elaborate forms of stone architecture, heavily projected and accurately finished, are contrary to the nature of concrete and the methods used in its erection.

"Since so much that has seemed positively essential to design, at least for all large problems where formal elaboration is called for, is denied the concrete designer, he must evidently either veneer the structure with other materials in the same unrelated manner as is done with a steel frame, or must seek other sources of inspiration. A motive prolific in opportunities is offered in the use of faience and tile. Pattern is the natural form of enrichment for flat surface, and nothing is more consistently in harmony with the unmechanic and plastic, tho durable, surface of concrete than ceramic tile and faience. The tile may be modeled in low relief, or, again, may be mosaic inlays of colored marbles or terra-cottas in geometric patterns. The quality of the concrete surface permits an expression of the hand-made rather than of the mechanically finished."

FOG-PREVENTION—Suggestions of ways in which fogs may be prevented or dispersed are made by Sir Oliver Lodge in the engineering supplement to *The Times* (London). Fogs in cities are largely due, he says, to harmful gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon and sulfur dioxid; also to products of incomplete combustion. These may be largely done away with by improved fireplaces, intelligent stoking, special boiler appliances, etc. The author, however, suggests that coal consumption may ultimately have to be prohibited within large cities. He writes:

"The real and ultimate remedy is not to allow the importation of coal at all into a large town, but to have it converted into partially purified gas outside. It would thereby become possible to do away with the conveyance, by road or rail, of fuel in the solid form altogether; and to depend upon the flow of gas through pipes laid down for the purpose. The gas could be made at the coal-pits without any locomotion of coal. It can be made in such a way as to economize the valuable products of distillation, and to give a useful kind of coke; and then the non-illuminating heating gas thus provided, after such a minimum of purification as may be thought sufficient, can be forced along immense mains to the distant towns, just as water is now supplied."

Says *The Engineering Digest* (New York, March) in further comment on Sir Oliver's plan:

"The above suggestions deal with the matter of prevention of town fog. Country mists and sea fogs, he believes, may be due to the electrification of the atmosphere. Normally the air is negatively charged, but when the atmospheric potential becomes positive, the result may, according to the author, be a condensation of the moisture present. He suggests the discharge of high-tension electricity, of negative sign, into the air on a large scale. This may possibly have the effect of dissipating fog. In a small laboratory experiment it had the effect of condensing smoke into black

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snow and mist into rain. What the effect of such discharge on a large scale would be can not be predicted, but it will surely be tried before long."

A NEW SOLUTION OF AN OLD PROBLEM

STEREOSCOPIC vision—the impression of relief in a picture, making objects "stand out" as they do in nature when viewed with both eyes—has been obtained in various ways, but in all of them the picture or pictures must be viewed through some kind of optical apparatus. It has remained for a French physicist to devise a kind of picture that will give this impression to the naked eye. His ingenious invention is described and explained in *La Nature* (Paris, March 21) by A. Detoeuf, who says:

"Photography gives an exact image of nature, but one entirely without relief. The photographic image is only the projection, on a plane, of the object represented, and the notion of distance, depth, and relief is given solely by the relative size of objects and the form and intensity of shadows. This is insufficient, for our eyes possess other and more powerful means of observing relief in natural objects.

"The best of these depends on binocular vision. The two eyes observe from two slightly different points of view, and thus perceive the same object in two slightly different aspects, certain parts hid from one eye being seen by the other, and inversely; the apparent contours are not perfectly identical, and this serves to give us the impression of relief.

"When the object is quite near, the difference of the two aspects is greater and the appearance of relief becomes more evident; at the same time the eyes are forced to converge toward the point observed, and the necessary muscular effort is another measure of the distance. Finally, each eye by itself . . . is susceptible of 'accommodation,' that is to say, of giving to its crystalline lens an arbitrary curvature so as to focus the object of vision directly on the retina, no matter what may be its distance. This new muscular effort also assists, in what may be called a subconscious way, in judgment of the distance of objects.

"Of these three criteria . . . the first is the most important, . . . and it has been utilized in the classic form of the stereoscope. . . .

"The stereoscope has two faults: it requires two photographs of necessarily small dimensions, which must be observed in relatively inverse positions from that in which they were taken; and the apparatus is somewhat complicated and bothersome."

For several years past more practical solutions have been sought. Estanave has devised a simple and convenient method, but it has not met with general approval. Both this and other methods, requiring the use of spectacles, of colored glass or prisms of special form, to view the picture have been described in these columns. Estanave's method requires the use of a specially ruled grating for the observation, the stereoscopic images having been combined on one plate by the use of a similar grating. No methods requiring special apparatus to view the picture are likely to compete with the old form of stereoscope. A new method which requires no special device at all has recently been invented by Lippmann, who is also known as the author of what is considered by many physicists the only system of true color photography, the others being simply methods of making colored pictures with the aid of photography. Lippmann's method is thus described by Mr. Detoeuf:

"The problem was this: To find an image such that each eye, observing it, will be forced to regard it in the aspect under which it would see the real object itself. The solution is as follows:

"Lippmann uses a plate formed of tiny globules of collodion or some other refracting substance, placed close together so as to cover the whole surface. . . . These globules are about $\frac{1}{5}$ millimeter [$\frac{1}{125}$ inch] in diameter; their anterior faces have the shape of a spherical knob or cap. The rays of light from any direction passing through this surface converge to a focus, and the divers foci lie on the surface of a small sphere. The posterior face of each globule is so shaped as to coincide with this focal sphere. Any point M, situated at a distance from the globule that is very great compared with its diameter [even 8 inches would be 1,000 times this diameter], sends to it rays that are practically parallel and converge at a point *m* of the focal sphere. Thus on this sphere are formed images of all the objects placed before the plate. If the back surface of each globule is covered with a sensitized film, a clearly defined photographic image will be produced upon each, as in a tiny camera. This image may be developed either as a positive or a negative.

"Suppose we fix the image and illuminate it strongly. As the point *m* is the image of M, if *m* were the object, M would be the image. Thus all rays from *m* will form a conical sheaf whose apex will be at M and whose base will be the rear face of the globule.

"The point *m* can therefore be seen only when the eye of the observer is on this sheaf, that is to say, on the straight line *m*M. The point M will form an image in each globule, but the eye at O will see only one of these images, that at *m*, situated on the straight line OM. Likewise it will see only the image *m'* of another point M', and so of any object it will see only a single

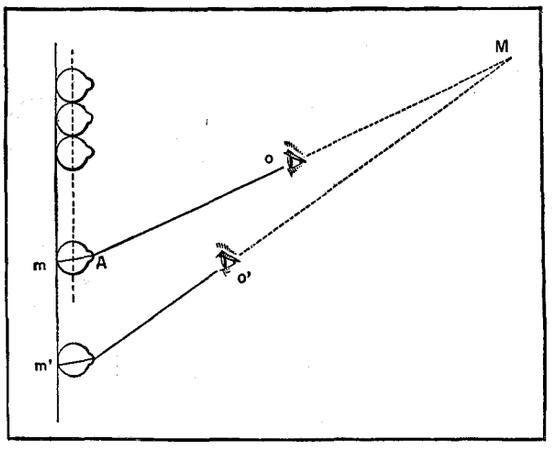

DIAGRAM OF LIPPMANN'S STEREOSCOPIC PLATE.

image rigorously symmetric with that which it would see by direct vision [but made up of tiny partial image in the separate globules]. If the eye changes its position the image will change, but will remain always identical with what would be seen in direct vision. . . . This requires, it should be noted, no apparatus at all. . . . The image is turned upside down, but this is easily remedied. Relief is preserved, for each eye perceives the image that it would see in nature. The sensation is the same as in direct vision."

The writer notes at this point that there is, however, an important difference between the image thus observed and that in natural vision. The image being not real but virtual, that is, formed by converging and not by diverging rays, the movements of the eye in focusing or "accommodation" are different from the natural ones. These might perhaps be specially acquired, but the inventor has made them unnecessary by placing a second prepared plate, with its tiny globules, in front of the first, which alters the paths of the rays in the required directions. The mechanical difficulties of the plan have, it would appear, been skilfully overcome. Says Mr. Detoeuf:

"It may be imagined that the realization of this plan is very difficult. We must have a layer of collodion or celluloid of very constant thickness, and perfectly regulated, molded on each face so as to form the little globules described above; the neighboring globules must be separated with an opaque substance, so that the most oblique rays may not pass from one globule into another and thereby cause trouble. Lippmann has effected this by using Chinese ink, since ordinary ink is dissolved by the collodion. Finally, the microscopic photographs obtained must have sufficient relative clearness; that is to say, the details must be distinct, and Lippmann's chief work has been directed to this point.

"The first trials were made with a very rudimentary molding of the front face of the plate, the rear face being left plane. The results were very satisfactory. In another experiment small globules of glass were strewn on an ordinary photographic plate and the success in this case was as great as could be expected."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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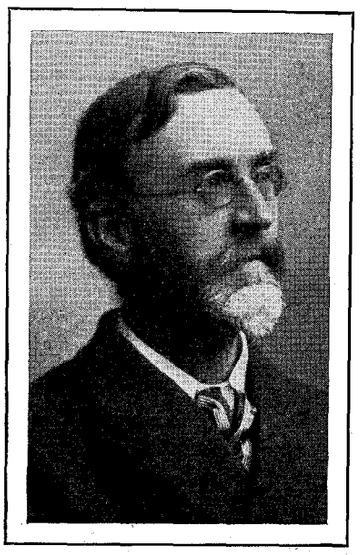
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

SOCIALISM NOT CHRISTIAN

THE prominence given to the discussion of Socialism in these days makes it desirable that people entertain clear ideas upon the fundamental principles involved. Particularly is this the case when Socialism is considered in its relation to Christianity. "It is possible to define Socialism in such a way that it is not only consistent, but identical, with the earthly mission of Christianity," points out the Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, of London. In that case we shall have a social organization in which "all men's good is each man's rule"—a condition better described, thinks this writer, as "Christian Socialism." Socialism as an economic theory and the Christian religion are thus seen to agree in certain aims, but in the method adopted to realize those aims, the writer goes on to say, "it can not be said that Christianity has even passed an opinion on the doctrine of State Socialism." Not only were Karl Marx and the early German Socialists "materialistic," taking no account of spiritual values, it is asserted, but it is true to-day that Socialism confines its view to this earthly life and to the material conditions of well-being." Dr. Horton, who is one of the leaders of English Congregationalism, gives his views in *The Christian Commonwealth* (London), the organ of Dr. R. J. Campbell, the champion of Christian Socialism in England. We read:



ROBERT F. HORTON,

Who says that "if Christians were more socialist, Socialists would be more Christian."

"The term Socialism has . . . its scientific meaning. In that scientific sense it is a very definite economic theory with corresponding political proposals. It was made in the first instance by a very solid thinker in Germany—Karl Marx. The doctrine of Marx was that by the inevitable process of evolution the next step of human development will be that the material and means of production will be concentrated in the hands of the commonwealth for the good of all. The state will own the land and the capital, and it will therefore assume the control of the industries and as a necessary result will have the control of individual life, determining what men shall do and what their reward shall be. This definition of Socialism happened to be advocated by Karl Marx and a number of German Socialists who were in direct antagonism to religion, and particularly Christianity. That was really an accident. It might be, and in England at the present moment it actually is the case, that men believe in State Socialism and yet are Christians. Therefore it is important to point out that State Socialism has just as much and just as little to do with Christianity as any other great political or economic conception, such as liberalism or conservatism, free trade or tariff reform. State Socialism is a practical proposal based on a theory of economic development for realizing a social constitution which many Christians desire, and if Christians believe that this is the way of realizing the Kingdom of God they should feel that the Socialist method is approved by their Master. But observe this: No one is entitled to say that Christianity enjoins that method. And still less is any one entitled to say that those who do not believe in that method are to be unchristianized. To identify State Socialism with Christianity is not only a confusion of ideas, but it must have a disastrous effect. We are no more justified in identifying Christianity with the principles of Socialism than with the principles of the French Revolution."

As to the method by which Socialism proposes to realize its end, continues Dr. Horton, "I am not aware of any part of the sayings of Jesus that would justify us in saying that Christianity adopts that method." Further:

"It is evident that Christianity is looking at a different problem and working on different lines. To Socialists the material possessions are all-important; in Christianity they are secondary. In Socialism the great thing is to work for the redistribution of wealth. Christianity's reply is, Beware of covetousness. It is not therefore possible to maintain that Christianity adopts the economic method of State Socialism.

"However attractive Socialism may be as an ideal, it has not yet been shown to be possible. And even if by a stretch of imagination we grant that it is possible, there are grave doubts in the minds of many as to whether it would be desirable. The more you know of the people who call out for Socialism the more you find that they have not a glimmering impression as to what it means. It would make it certain that all should get their food, that all should be fairly clothed and housed, and that all should have the necessary conveniences of life; but it would eliminate personal freedom and check some of the noblest tendencies in our human nature. The individual would have to consent to be merely a part of a great machine. He would have to surrender the liberty for which men have struggled for centuries. We have to ask whether a state would be preferable where you got plenty to eat, sufficient clothes, and where you lived comfortably—at the price of liberty. The more I think of it the more thankful I am that, in the ordinary course of things, before State Socialism is established in England I shall have escaped its tyranny, and shall be in the land of light and liberty forever.

"Christians should be as passionately eager to save the people as the Socialist orator and worker. Christians should feel the shame and misery more keenly and sensitively than any other men on earth, because of what Jesus did and does. They should look on the vast mass of the people, those that are dispossest and disinherited, those that are prevented from any honorable progress in life—Christians should look on these as their peculiar care, as their brothers and sisters for whom their Lord died. We should not leave it to Socialists to love these men more dearly than we do.

"Socialism and Christianity ought to be better acquainted and agreed; there is no great difference between the principles at the root of both. Both long for a better order and better life of man. They might be better agreed if they saw that a reformed society can not be achieved unless by reformed men, and reformed men can not be truly reformed unless they work for a reformed society. If Christians were more socialist, Socialists would be more Christian."

TOLSTOY ON DEATH—Count Tolstoy, the Russian author, celebrates his eightieth birthday this summer, but expresses his preference for death. The Paris *Daily Mail* prints his reply to a friend who congratulated him recently on the approach of his birthday, which ran as follows: "It is another happiness that I await—Death." In a letter which is published in the Paris *Matin* he amplifies this saying and adds that all earthly life is a dream and that death is the true awakening. This letter runs as follows:

"All our life, from birth to death—is it not, with all its dreams, itself a dream? Does not our belief in its reality spring solely and entirely from our ignorance of any other life more real? Our earthly life is one of the dreams of another and more real life, and that other life is a dream of yet another life, and so on *ad infinitum*, even to the last life, the life of God.

"Death in youth is as when a man is awakened before he has slept full measure. Death in old age is as when a man wakes of his own accord after good sleep. Suicide is as a nightmare which

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a man banishes by remembering that he is asleep; he makes an effort, and he wakes.

"Deep sleep, without dreams, is comparable to semibestiality. It is the sleeper conscious of what goes on around him, and ready to awake at any moment, who has knowledge, tho but vague, of the life whence he came and whither he shall return.

"Even in this present dream-life we feel that which the new life will perhaps make real to us. The earthly form in which the awakening of our knowledge of the true life finds us appears as a limitation to the free development of our spirit. The true life begins when that limitation is removed. This idea embodies all the knowledge of the truth which gives to man the consciousness of eternal life.

"I believe with all my soul in what I say. I feel. I know with certainty that in dying I shall be happy, that I shall enter a world more real."

LOSSES FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

LAST week we published a statement from a Roman-Catholic source concerning nineteen Protestant-Episcopal deserters to the faith of Rome; this week we observe in a Protestant-Episcopal organ some statements concerning the men who come back from Rome. "If there be a highway to Rome," says Richmond H. Gesner, who is quoted by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) from *The Gospel Messenger*, "there is certainly a good, broad trail back again, and the Romans know it." Writing for those of his own "lachrymose brethren" who are "flooding the church papers with letters on why men go to Rome," he begs them "to wipe their eyes long enough to read some facts," which he proceeds to give in the following:

"I regret that I have not preserved, each year, the number of those who have left Rome for a purer and more primitive faith. In 1890 *The English Church Review* gave the names of twenty-one priests who had formerly been priests of the Church of Rome. In 1895–96 the Church of England received eight priests from our Latin sister. In 1895 the Church in the United States received thirty-eight ministers of other communions, of which number several were Roman priests, and in 1897 we received twenty-one ministers, of whom two were from the Pope's obedience. I doubt if there has been a year since in which we have not gained an even larger number from our foreign sister. Within the past year Bishop Potter has received four or five Roman clergymen. I had occasion recently to bring this latter fact to the attention of one of my Roman brethren in this city, and he was not a little astonished to have the official statement of these 'versions put under his eyes. It is a fact that the Roman clergy themselves do not realize how many they are losing. The secular papers often do not mention the fact, or, if they do, tuck it away in an obscure corner. Such facts do not feed the vanity of Roman readers. Some years ago Father Elliott, of the Paulist Order, being asked if it were true that the Anglican Church was feeder to the Church of Rome, replied, 'From my observation it is not true that the Anglican Church furnishes the largest number of converts.' If Father Elliott knew the immediate denominational ancestry of the converts he would have been even more emphatic.

"I wish our church year-books would add a new feature to their bulky pages. Let them give each year the number of proselytes to Rome, and converted to the Church, with the name of the ecclesiastical body from which the former came. The comparison will prove interesting, and I venture the prediction that the perverts to Rome will not outweigh the accessions to us. In time it may be possible to discover the ecclesiastical antecedents of the men who leave us. That, too, would prove a delightful and illuminating study. But the lapse of Romans is not confined to their clergy. There is not a parish in the land which does not count, among its laity, those who once were Roman Catholics."

This writer proceeds to make quotations from a Protestant-Episcopal paper called *The Pulpit of the Cross* showing what he calls "leaks in the Roman cistern." He says:

"On June 29, 1897, *The Pulpit of the Cross* made the following statement: 'The Bishop of Indiana has kept an account of the religious training and education of those recently confirmed in his diocese, and, out of a total of 471, those educated within the American Church were 242, a little more than one-half.' Then follows a list of those received from various denominations. The Roman Church furnishes twenty-one of these converts. Upon this fact the editor comments thus: 'We believe this average is pretty generally maintained throughout the various dioceses of the United States, and it would indicate that about fifty per cent. of those confirmed by our bishops are converts to the American Church from the Roman communion and sectarian bodies. If our Latin sister, instead of heralding from the housetops the names and number of those who pass from Anglicanism to the obedience of the Pope, would take note of the tens of thousands of her own children who go astray, a goodly portion of whom find rest at last for their souls in the Anglican household, it would be more in keeping with the old proverb, "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."' I can furnish other testimony both from *The Pulpit of the Cross* and from Roman-Catholic sources to show the leakage in Rome's supposedly 'tight' little house of faith."

COLLEGE RELIGIOUS LIFE

"WE have gone faster in freedom" in our modern life "than we have been able to secure moral adjustment," thinks Prof. C. B. Clark, of the chair of philosophy and education in Alfred University. We shall therefore be "obliged to solve the problem of finding at least a partial substitute for the restraints of home life." The place to locate this substitute he designates as the college, where some of the most virulent symptoms of the condition noted are to be observed. The universal freedom, if not the license, of modern college life, he observes, "will in the course of evolution give us a higher type of self-control on the part of those who exercise voluntary self-discipline, yet we are purchasing the results at a fearful cost of ruin." Moral and religious delinquency characterizes the life of the modern university so proverbially, he asserts, that reaction from the old religious standards has gone too far. He recalls the time when the primary office of a college was first the "conversion" of every student. Following that came education. But with few exceptions, "confined, perhaps, to narrow and singular denominations," this state of affairs has passed away. His analysis of present conditions, given in *Unity* (Chicago, May 14), is stated in these words:

"We read that one university president said that he would not dare to call his three thousand students together for compulsory religious exercises of the most general character, since he feared the effect of such a move upon the legislature and his appropriations. Judging from the practises generally followed in State institutions and the larger private universities, evidently this university president is not the only one who entertains such fears. The position which has generally obtained seems to be that of non-interference with a student's religious and moral welfare, unless his conduct becomes actually scandalous. That higher education seems to be in danger of swinging to an extreme of religious indifference is still further evidenced by the fact of the creation of the Religious Education Society, which, if we understand its purpose, is to create in our educational life a more positive expression of religious and moral appreciation. There is a more or less general feeling, too, among a large proportion of our population, that our colleges and universities are hotbeds of infidelity. There is considerable feeling that the average college professor teaches a more or less disguised form of infidelity, insinuating with his regular instruction more or less irreligion and spiritual poison. It is needless to say, here, that the suspicion that the religion of an educated man is bound to be of a questionable character is absolutely unwarranted and unfair. No more genuine or sincere Christians can be found anywhere than among our college professors and instructors These men are, to be sure, sometimes not altogether orthodox, but that is no reproach to their religion. As a class, our university and college professors are thoughtful, reflective men, and it is their very sincerity in religious expression that gives rise to the suspicion that they are irreligious."

Such conditions must be met by efforts toward "the cultivation

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and expression of the religious nature in and through college life and activity." As foremost among these agencies we read: "Moral and religious culture must be unmistakably in evidence in the lives of the men and women who compose the faculty." A further means is to be found in the character of the teaching offered. Thus:

"Moral and religious teaching is not incompatible with the highest educational culture. Certain students are glad to avail themselves of elective courses in Biblical literature and history. Others are averse to courses of this kind. But aversion to religion may often be unconsciously conquered by giving students the right point of view. For example, in the study of the world's great literature it would seem that the majority of college students could be brought to an appreciation of the best portions of the Bible for their literary value, if for no other. Certainly it possesses rare gems of loftiest sentiment, and, while it would doubtless detract from the ultimate value of the Bible to treat it as literature merely, no college teacher should be so superstitious as to regard the Bible as too sacred to be investigated as literature. Another subject which is calculated to give the student a rational, unprejudiced attitude toward all reality is the study of history. An appreciation of the evolution of mankind can hardly be separated from the Bible and the Church as forces in civilization. If done in the right manner, no harm can come from instructing ourselves and others in the false steps taken in religious progress, for, as educators, it is not ours to multiply devotees to any sect, but to create a faithful devotion to truth and reality; and morality and religion are *real.* Science, too, has its contribution to religion. The old view regarded them as enemies, and the only hope of avoiding battle was to build up a 'middle wall of partition,' ruling that they lay in absolute distinct fields of operation. Deeper reflection has shown us they are but different aspects of the same ultimate and that there not only is no quarrel, but there can be none when their relations are seen in their true perspective. It was something of a gain when we had ruled that science and religion were not necessarily antagonistic, but we now go farther and affirm that their goal is the same, tho contemplated from different viewpoints.

"Other subjects as well add their contribution to the moral and religious concept. True philosophy—also inseparable from ethics—can not antagonize either morals or religion, since its search is but to discover man's place within the Absolute. And so we might proceed throughout the entire curriculum. It is not necessary to add that nothing seems more out of place than to drag religion into irrelevant places. Such a procedure is everywhere and always to be avoided, for it is certainly not in good taste, is unpedagogical, unscientific, and is not far from irreligion. Dogmatism is, of course, equally to be avoided."

Attractive chapel exercises and the meetings of Christian organizations are mentioned, but considerable stress is laid upon "a strong but wholesome and steady college discipline." We read:

"A lesson which even many seniors have failed to appreciate is that dissipation in any form lessens the student's chances of success. For this fact who is mostly at fault, seniors or faculty? While it would be obviously unjust to blame the faculty in every instance, yet I fear that as often as not the faculty more than the student is at fault for the manifest lack of moral responsibility in the student body. A wholesome respect for the Day of Judgment would be inculcated if students were more often brought face to face with consequences of a disciplinary kind. Development of any sort should lead straight to the day of doom. Intellectual vagrancy ought to be dealt with as a college crime. Is there no connection between the high-handed irresponsibility of finance, industry, and social disregard for law and the irresponsibility which masters the average college student? The habit of circumventing justice is often learned in college. Unprincipled scheming begun in college and not met on the part of the faculty and authorities with a positive judgment makes that college or university a participant in social and industrial crime when that student becomes a 'plunger' and 'grafter.' One of the surest remedies for professional wrong will be a college evangelism of clean, manly living among students, ideals of character which will scorn the most trivial wrong-doing. In short, to aid in the moral regeneration of human society, it seems to me that the college and university can not afford to do less than put itself uncompromisingly on the side of all that is good and purge its membership of all demoralizing and degenerating influences."

Closing with an appeal to all colleges and universities to stand for and teach true ideals of life, he says:

"Hard as it is to believe that it represents the truth, it is more painful to read in the last issue of a popular magazine this terrible arraignment of the results of higher education.

"'As to miscellaneous gifts to education, liberal as they may seem to be, we may well wonder if we should not be at least as well off without them. If they are to prolong the present kinds of education that have given us highly intelligent communities like Philadelphia, fully aware of public dishonesty and utterly indifferent to it, wherein are we the gainers? How do we benefit by teaching young men to sneer at reform, scoff at democracy, and view gain as the chief end of man? The average of intelligence in the United States is already the highest in the world. Is it possible for any one to say that the average standard of civic integrity has kept an even pace? And if not, how shall we praise the prolonging of a system that has suppressed righteousness instead of exalting it?'

"This is painful and we wish that it could be pronounced wholly untrue. But as it is, it remains for all colleges and universities, through teaching and living such high moral and religious ideals, that the young men and women who enjoy the benefit of courses in higher education shall become a moral leaven in the body politic, social, industrial, and national."

UNMASKING SPIRITISTS

THE Society for Psychical Research has placed the community under obligations by some recent investigations which prove, thinks the New York *Tribune*, that it is not a society of gullibles. The incidents and the comment thereon furnished by *The Tribune* are as follows:

"According to report, one of Dr. James Hyslop's assistants has succeeded in exposing the brazen gang of frauds who hold spiritualistic séances at Lily Dale, a camp near Buffalo. The investigator, a professional magician named Carrington, spent a fortnight in this dale of dupes under an assumed name and also under a thick disguise of simple credulity. He found a host of famous clairvoyants and trance mediums getting rich quickly by playing stale old tricks of legerdemain before large audiences of respectable citizens who paid from $1 to $5 for the privilege of being gloriously humbugged. At a slate-writing séance Mr. Carrington saw a famous Washington medium 'calmly unfold the messages, read them, and write the replies on a slate concealed in his lap.' Other distinguished fakers were caught using their own hands and feet in manipulating 'magic trumpets,' 'spirit zithers,' 'phosphorescent writing,' and similar marvels. Not the faintest trace of any genuine clairvoyance or other psychical mystery could be detected in the entire community. To be made a complete success, Mr. Carrington's revelations need only be turned over to the police in the form of affidavits and used as a means of landing the swindlers in jail.

"Few people will be surprized at this exposure, which has had scores of equally distinguished predecessors. But there is in the incident some special cause for gratification, at least potentially. Mr. Carrington's adventure seems to indicate what numerous wary citizens have doubted—namely, the firm resolution of the Society for Psychical Research not to believe mysteries unless compelled to by the facts. This resolution alone, if courageously adhered to in spite of a natural eagerness to reach positive results, justifies the existence of the organization. Whether or not there be spooks and telepathists, there is always the great task of systematically stamping out knaves who thrive off the griefs and yearnings of mankind. For many reasons, not merely financial, the eyes of the credulous ought to be opened to the true nature of professional seers and mystery-pedlers. The faithful discharge of this public duty will eventually bring to light whatever unusual mental powers there may possibly be. One of the surest, tho slowest, ways of discovering what is true is to eliminate what is false. But even if the outcome should be the discrediting of all spiritualistic phenomena, the society would still have rendered a valuable service in overthrowing the latter-day magicians and witches whose hocus-pocus keeps alive worn-out superstitions and wrings hard-earned dollars from simpletons."

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LETTERS AND ART

CAN GRADUATE-SCHOOLS MAKE AUTHORS?

WHETHER the schools are to blame for the matter or not, it has long been the practise of literary men to seek their training for the life of letters in the world, and not in institutions of learning. A college professor seems to think the kind of literary training offered by graduate-schools deters the very best men from entering at all. Those who are second best, he asserts, leave at the end of a year, and the mediocre ones "survive and become doctors of philosophy, who go forth and reproduce their kind." "There is no branch of higher education which has set to work more deliberately to cut off its own nose than English," says Prof. Stuart P. Sherman, of Urbana College. No department of the graduate-school has greater opportunities, he thinks, or makes less use of them. English literature, he further asserts, in a letter to the New York *Evening Post* (May 16), "is the student's main road to culture—the culture that Arnold meant: a knowledge of the best that has been thought and said in the world." Further:

"The manifest opportunity of advanced English teachers and students is to add, not to the sum of human knowledge, but to the sum of human knowers—to the sum of those acquainted with the immortal works of men's minds in all ages of the world. We all lament the venal and weak-kneed journalism for which we are so celebrated. Do our English teachers make any concerted attempt to catch the embryo journalist, and stiffen his knees, and supply him with ideas too costly for even the multimillionaire proprietor to purchase? Some of us are sorry that our literary critics have no standards; that our versifiers are so vapid, so destitute both of thought and of feeling; that our novelists are so sensational and so fond of launching theories that were exploded a hundred years ago. Do our English teachers make any concerted attempt to impregnate contemporary literature with the ideas of which they are, or ought to be, the custodians? Colleges all over the country are asking the graduate-schools for teachers of English literature, for men capable of interesting graduates and undergraduates in the great ideas of Englishmen of the last four centuries. Do not graduate-schools send them anything but pseudoscientific specialists? There is a remarkable case of demand failing to create supply."

An outsider, this professor continues, would naturally suppose the graduate-school to be especially alluring to young men with a desire for a knowledge of literature, men with a keen sense of literary excellence and gifted with original literary power. What happens? We read:

"Such men appear every now and then in the small colleges of the East and the universities of the West. They conceive the notion that in the graduate-school of some large Eastern university they shall come in contact with professors who are men of letters, with young men who are advanced and eager students of letters. They hope to enlarge their acquaintance with great men and great ideas, to expend great energy for great returns, to advance steadily to higher levels with a more liberal air and broader prospects. They are much surprized. They are bidden to provide themselves with an adding-machine to count the occurrence of 'fish' and 'flesh' in the poetry of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; they are asked to hearken to the vowels and consonants singing together through the Dark Ages; they are invited to embrace the inspiring relics of the Gothic gospels; they are inducted into the physiology of the vocal organs; they are set astride an enchanted broomstick and sent chasing Cuchulinn through the Celtic moonshine. Seriously, there is nothing more pathetic in the world than the sight of the ardent and aspiring souls from Utah, Oregon, Texas, and the isles of the sea, who come up to the graduate-school, and, in the faith and heart-ravishing impudence of little children asking for bread, receive a gold brick. So much for their hope of enlarging their acquaintance with great men and great ideas.

"Their hope of training for creative literary work fares even worse. Their original literary power is the very thing that the graduate-school should nourish. This, however, is the thing that the graduate-school ignores, mocks, seeks to discourage. The puissant Darwinians, who have taken charge of the 'higher' study of literature, are suspicious of felicity in expression. They shun popularity as they do the devil. They wish the theses of their pupils to be what is technically called 'scholarly,' by which they mean true to the bare literal fact, objectively presented, unrelieved by humor or feeling, embanked and barricaded with notes. Every shaving of the workshop must be presented with the peg that the workshop produced; every mouse must be accompanied by the mountain that brought it forth. The student of real literary taste and power turns away rebuffed. He may go into journalism, become a critic of the play-house or publishing-house, write for the magazines, or drift into the novel. Journalism and literature are the weaker because he has not had the training of a sound graduate-school; the graduate-school is the weaker because it has turned away a man of life and promise, a man who knew what he wanted, but could not get it."

STUART P. SHERMAN,

Who declares that "the student of real literary taste and power turns away rebuffed" by the teaching offered him in the graduate-school.

The Evening Post, commenting upon this letter, observes that whether any school can directly prepare for authorship as for law, medicine, the ministry, or engineering is an open question. It goes on:

"The experiment has never been fairly tried, tho various persons have urged it, notably Walter H. Page, editor of *World's Work*. We now have our graduate-schools for nearly every calling; indeed, Harvard opens next autumn a graduate-school of commerce. But a school of authorship would need a different organization from any of them. It would lay its emphasis on reading extensively; specialization would be subordinate and incidental—perhaps entirely discouraged. Here the grave danger would be that the students might become mere *dilettanti*. They might half know many things and be thoroughly grounded in nothing. Their minds might, as Newman puts it, be distracted and enfeebled 'by an unmeaning profusion of subjects.' They might find, too late, that smattering in a dozen branches of study means shallowness, not enlargement. To guard against this failure, some hard discipline in reflection and assimilation must be devised—such as writing long and elaborate essays, which should be severely criticized as to both form and substance. But, again, reflection implies more or less leisure and what outwardly appears like idling. As Stevenson puts it in his 'Apology for Idlers':

"'Books are good enough in their own way, but they are a mighty bloodless substitute for life. It seems a pity to sit, like the *Lady of Shalott*, peering into a mirror, with your back turned on all the bustle and glamour of reality. And if a man reads very hard, as the old anecdote reminds us, he will have little time for thought.'

"To coordinate the reading and the thinking, to allow for periods of fruitful idling, to provide some glimpse of life, say, by such means as foreign travel or newspaper-reporting in vacation-time, and to publish student writings and test them by professional standards—all this would be the formidable task of a school of authorship."

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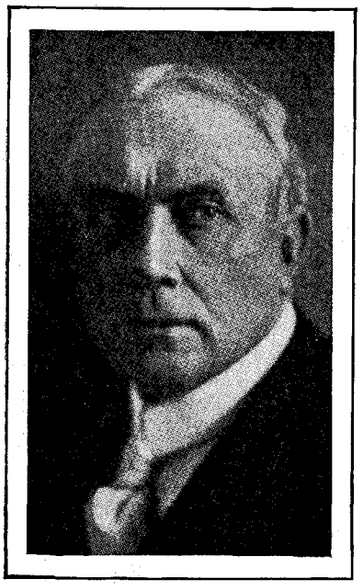
AN EXPERIMENT IN LITERARY DRAMA

CHICAGO has tried a dramatic experiment such as has long been thought to spell unsuccess, and has come through with positive results. It has had a self-supporting season of literary drama, and looks forward to a resumption of the enterprise next autumn. The inspiration of this undertaking is Mr. Donald Robertson, an American actor, who, as we learn from *The Dial* (Chicago), organized a company and conducted "a series of dramatic performances representative of the best classical and contemporary dramatic authorship." His work is declared as "by far the most interesting done by anybody during the past year" in the Chicago theatrical world, and its significance is claimed to be of more than local application, "for it has transformed into a partly accomplished fact what was before only the dream of a few idealists, namely, the creation of a theater for the production of the best examples of the literary drama." *The Dial* goes on to comment upon this particular form of theatrical procedure whose "exile from the theater, where it has a prescriptive, if not a divine, right to reign supreme, has long been a crying scandal." Thus:



DONALD ROBERTSON,

An American actor who has carried out successfully a season of literary drama in Chicago.

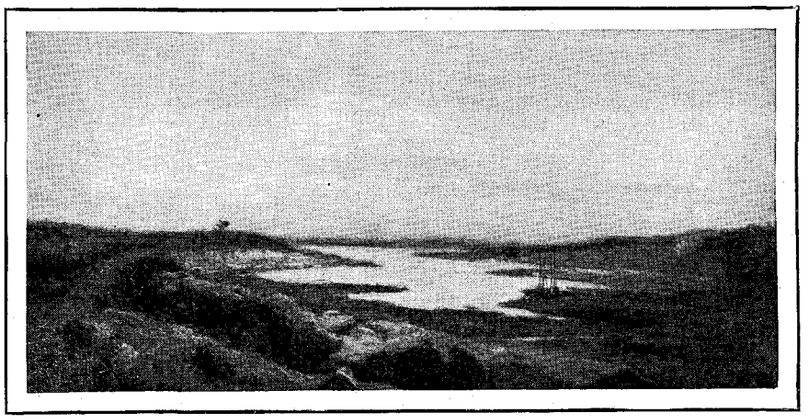
"The literary drama . . . is an expression which we are not afraid to use, despite the flippancy of newspaperdom and the scorn of commercialized theatricalism; we use it simply as a convenient phrase for describing all the works in dramatic form which it is possible to fit to stage conditions, and which are at the same time good literature, worth printing in books and reading in the library. It is obvious that the phrase includes all of the world's dramatic classics and a considerable portion of the contemporary product as well. If it includes practically none of the pieces which audiences eagerly flock to our theaters to see, so much the worse for our theaters. That the phrase is comprehensive enough to include also many works written for the reader alone is not to the point. Again we say, so much the worse for our theaters, but this time in the sense that their unfriendly attitude toward plays which are also works of literary art has been the direct cause of the divorce which has long existed between literature and the stage. Most English writers of the past fifty years who have cared to work in the dramatic form have been absolved from the technical obligations which that form imposes by the knowledge that literary work, however good it might be as such, was certain to find scant favor in the eyes of the managerial tribe. Why go to the trouble of adapting scenes and situations to the needs of the spectator, when no spectator was likely to be provided? The managers, sacrificing everything else to sensational effect and shallow entertainment, have had their logical reward. Rejecting the drama of ideas and insight and poetical diction, they have fed, and forced the public to feed also, upon the husks offered them by second-rate playrights. Unwilling to accept the terms essential to any enduring compact between the man of letters and the stage, they have degraded the theater from its nobler function, and reduced it to show and artifice and superficiality."

The Dial recounts the courage of Mr. Robertson in the face of "the meager support given his enterprise by a heedless public" and "the ignorance and worse which has characterized the accounts of his work in the daily press." The newspaper writers, it is charged, "dealt with this remarkable work in a spirit of indifference at the best, and, at the worst, of malice mingled with mendacity." Of the man at the helm *The Dial* declares:

"Mr. Robertson, fortunately, offers a rare combination of the idealist with the man of practical resourcefulness. It is this union of qualities which has carried him through his first season in the face of the discouragements offered by slender support, recreant reviewing, malicious misrepresentation, the difficulty of finding suitable quarters, and the defection of some of his most trusted associates. Opposed to these obstacles he has had to offer only his own enthusiasm and tenacity of purpose, his own versatile abilities as an actor together with his power to train his company to artistic unity of effect, and his readiness to seize upon every available point of vantage. With anything less than this equipment, he would long ago have come to grief. Having it, he has completed one season without material failure and with a highly creditable record of artistic success, and now, with brightening prospects, he is planning next year's work. That the sapling which has thus weathered its first storms may grow into a sturdy tree must be the wish of every one who has the real interests of our stage at heart."

During the season of a little more than eight months Mr. Robertson's company gave seventeen plays, with two or three exceptions works of established character. They were presented in nearly two hundred afternoon and evening performances, mostly in Chicago and its suburbs, altho about twenty-five of the performances have been given in towns of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. The list comprised "a series of masterpieces such as has never before been brought to the playgoers' attention, either in England or America, in any single season under a single management." Thus:

"Four of them have been one-act pieces, given either in groups or as curtain-raisers. These four are Lamb's 'The Intruding Widow,' Browning's 'In a Balcony,' M. Maeterlinck's 'L'Intruse,' and Mr. Cale Young Rice's 'A Night in Avignon.' The thirteen longer works are the following: Molière's 'L'Avare,' M. Pailleron's 'La Souris' ('The Triumph of Youth'), Goldoni's 'Un Curioso Accidente,' Giacosa's 'Come le Foglie,' Calderon's 'Nadie Fie Su Secreto' ('Keep Your Own Secret,' in FitzGerald's translation), Señor Echegaray's 'O Locura o Santidad,' Gogol's 'Revizor,' Herr Hauptmann's 'Friedenfest,' Ibsen's 'Rosmersholm,' Herr Björnson's 'Sigurd Slembe,' Part II., and 'En Hanske' ('A Gauntlet'), Browning's 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' and a new play entitled 'The Law,' by Mrs. Solomon Sturges. an American writer."



Photographed by W. H. Crocker.

NEAR NEWPORT.

From a painting attributed to Homer D. Martin.

This and "The Mill" were withdrawn from the collection presented to the nation by William T. Evans, and are now the subject of a civil suit against an art-dealer.

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BOGUS-PICTURE MAKING

THE trade in bogus pictures seems likely to receive a serious check from the suit of William T. Evans against William Clausen. This case, destined for celebrity, involves the question of the genuineness of two paintings attributed to the American artist Homer D. Martin and bought by Mr. Evans, an art collector, of Mr. Clausen, a picture-dealer of New York. The pictures, entitled "Old Mill Near St. Cloud" and "Near Newport," were among the collection of American paintings given to the nation by Mr. Evans,

Property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

SAND-DUNES—LAKE ONTARIO.

From a painting by Homer D. Martin.

An authentic painting which will serve to show the cleverness of the imitator in the alleged spurious canvases.

and have until recently held conspicuous places at the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington. Suspicions of their spurious character led to their withdrawal, and now a civil suit is pending against the picture-dealer, who is charged with having caused the fabrication of these works and attached to them the name of the famous painter, now dead. The report of the affidavit made by Mr. Evans and published in the New York *Sun* (May 16) is as follows:

"In January, 1903, Mr. Evans states, Clausen offered for sale a picture entitled 'Near Newport,' which was signed 'Homer D. Martin,' a signature with which the collector was familiar. It was represented by Clausen that the picture was an original of Homer D. Martin's, and Mr. Evans believed the statement. For 'Near Newport' he paid $2,850 in cash on February 7, 1903. On December 8 of the same year he bought the painting 'Old Mill Near St. Cloud' upon similar assurances from the dealer that it was a *bona-fide* Martin, paying Clausen $2,500, the payments running from December 8, 1903, until February 20 of the following year.

"Mr. Evans alleges that Clausen knew that each picture was not an original Homer D. Martin, but an imitation, and that the dealer's course was 'falsely and fraudulently and with wicked attempt to cheat and defraud me of money.' Mr. Evans, an old hand at appraising the merit of paintings, never doubted the authenticity of the pictures until a few months ago, when ugly rumors started up to the effect that fake American masterpieces were being turned upon the market by a singularly talented artist and an ingenious art-dealer. Then he instituted an investigation, he alleges.

"He found, so the affidavit states, that the back of 'Near Newport' and of the 'Old Mill Near St. Cloud' were stained and daubed with paint, which is not usually the habit of artists. In Mr. Evans's opinion the daubing was done to give the canvas the appearance of age, or to efface stencil-marks on the back of the canvases which, if left visible, would have given the names of the manufacturers of the canvases and assisted in tracing their origin.

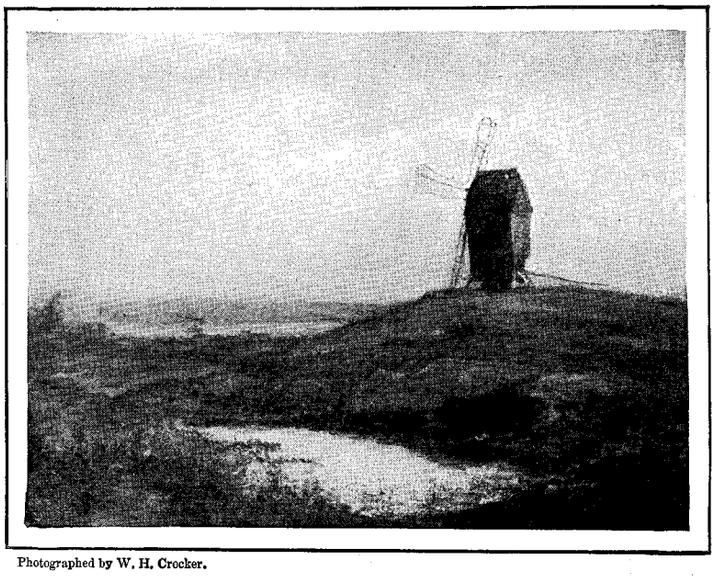
"When it came to scrutinizing the wooden frames or stretchers, upon which the canvases were mounted before being painted upon, Mr. Evans discovered, he sets forth, that the woodwork, wherever it was exposed, had been stained with some substance to make the wood look older. In addition, paper had been pasted upon the backs of each frame, which rendered it less likely, he concluded, that anybody would discover the treatment to which the stretchers and backs had been subjected. The artist's imitation of Homer D. Martin's style and mannerisms had been skilful enough to deceive anybody."

Mr. Clausen denies the fraud, and, as reported by the New York *Tribune*, asserts that he "will have no trouble in straightening this matter out." The daubs on the backs of the two canvases and the staining of the frames he thus explains: "When my customers want a painting retouched, I usually have some artist do it for them. Generally a customer wants the appearance of age retained."

The outcome of the suit is a matter of question. Day by day criminations and recriminations are heard in the public prints. It is even alleged that more than a score of bogus pictures exist bearing the names of American artists, and the settlement of this case may involve a great many others. While the trade in bogus pictures has been carried on before, the example of fighting it will, it is thought, be very salutary. Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, of the Metropolitan Museum, is quoted by the New York *Times* (May 21) as saying:

"The [business of] making of spurious pictures is not a new one. It has been going on for hundreds of years, especially in Italy, where it is almost a trade. So long as art objects have value they will be imitated. This museum, as all other museums, has a curator, whose business it is to look after matters of this sort. At present Mr. Bryson Burroughs is the curator.

"We do not have sporadic investigations. We are investigating all the time, and so far as we know at this time no picture is labeled incorrectly in the Metropolitan. As soon as any picture is challenged, its history is thoroughly gone into by the curator. We have just accepted a gift of some spurious Tanagra figurines. These are to be placed near some real figurines, and it is thought that they may have an educative effect in teaching people the difference between the two. This same principle might be carried into effect in regard to pictures."



Photographed by W. H. Crocker.

OLD MILL NEAR ST. CLOUD.

From a painting attributed to Homer D. Martin.

If this is not a genuine Homer Martin, the style and mannerisms of Martin are skilfully enough imitated, it is alleged, to deceive any one.

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SHAW THE MAGNANIMOUS

ENGLISH illusions concerning Mr. G. Bernard Shaw are well-nigh destroyed. So says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London) in commenting upon what they call "the very purest form of magnanimity" exhibited in Mr. Shaw's return of the Collier prize. This prize, it will be remembered, was offered by Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son as a "bonus" of $1,000 awarded every three months to the author of the best story accepted by them during that period. Mr. Shaw received the award, but would have none of the prize. "We begin to think Mr. Shaw is a Dickens character born out of due time, and by some mistake outside the pages of a book," says *The Evening Standard*. "After this who can think Mr. Shaw vain or egotistic? He is evidently the most altruistic, the most impersonal, the most judicially critical of men." In *Collier's Weekly* (New York, April 25) is published Mr. Shaw's letter concerning the prize he received for his story "Aerial Football—The New Game," printed in *Collier's* for November 23, 1907. It runs thus:

From "Collier's Weekly"

SUGGESTED USE FOR SHAW'S REJECTED PRIZE.

"Sir—What do you mean by this unspeakable outrage? You send me a check for a thousand dollars, and inform me that it is a bonus offered by Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son for the best story received during the quarter in which my contribution appeared. May I ask what Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son expected my story to be?

"If it were not the best they could get for the price they were prepared to pay, they had no right to insert it at all. If it was the best, what right have they to stamp their other contributors publicly as inferior when they have taken steps to secure the result beforehand by paying a special price to a special writer?

"And what right have they to assume that I want to be paid twice over for my work; or that I am in the habit of accepting bonuses and competing for prizes?

"Waiving all these questions for a moment, I have another one to put to you. How do Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son know that my story was the best they received during the quarter? Are they posterity? Are they the Verdict of History? Have they even the very doubtful qualification of being professional critics?

"I had better break this letter off lest I should be betrayed into expressing myself as strongly as I feel.

"I return the check. If you should see fit to use it for the purpose of erecting a tombstone to Messrs. P. F. Collier & Son I shall be happy to contribute the epitaph, in which I shall do my best to do justice to their monstrous presumption.

"G. BERNARD SHAW."

Collier's retorts in this wise:

"Happy Mr. Shaw, at one stroke thus to disburthen your mind of its Olympian scorn and your purse of our unwelcome thousand. To what noble uses shall that now historic check be put? Shall it go toward the erection of a Shaw-Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford? Or for the foundation of the Shaw Chair of Advertising at Oxford? Or shall we lay it by against the day when our impatient readers clamor for *more* Shaw and we are compelled (with a reluctance only known to publishers) *again* to pay 'a special price to a special writer'? However, you must be right about 'Aerial Football—The New Game.' The awarding of that offensive thousand to your story was a mistake. It will not occur again. The responsible 'readers' for that quarter were out of town, and the verdict lay with the Sporting Editor, who happens to be a devotee of Football, a Vegetarian, a Socialist, a Misanthrope, a Misogynist, in short, a true disciple of the incomparable G. B. S. You will be glad to know that the young man has been discharged, and that a portion of that contemned 'bonus' will be devoted to the support of his family and his own education in a correspondence school of advertising."

EMIGRATION OF DIME NOVELS

AMERICAN consumption of dime novels has been killed by the circulating library, but the little five- and ten-cent thrillers, if not quite dead to the world, are singing their swan-songs in foreign lands. Russia and Spain are showing something of an interest in this distinctly American product. *The Pathfinder* (Washington) gives this account of their emigration:

"While the dime-novel habit is dying out in America, in Russia and Spain the youth of the land are grabbing eagerly for the yellow translations of old American favorites. Some of the newspapers are even running them in serial form. A Russian bookseller stumbled upon a pile of old dime novels in New York and concluded to try them at home. He translated and published them and coined money. A traveler in Russia recently wrote: 'I saw an essay written on the subject by some professor who argued that the reading of the novels had an educational value, as they served to familiarize thousands of Russians with life and social and geographical conditions in the United States, thereby providing them with useful knowledge which otherwise they might not possess. They sell for 10 copecks, or about 5 cents, apiece.'"

Their career in Spain, however, is thought likely to be only a temporary one, as may be learned from the report of Consul-General Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Barcelona, printed in *The Daily Consular and Trade Reports* (Washington, No. 3,149). *The Catholic Fortnightly Review*, adopting his report, states the matter as follows:

"Another strictly American industry has been successfully introduced into Spain, namely, the old-fashioned dime-novel industry. At all the newspaper kiosks French translations of the most popular of these novels have been selling rapidly for a year or more. The books retail at from 4.1 cents to about 6 American cents a copy. American publishers have recently asked this consulate to report as to whether or not this unexpected demand for dime-novel literature is sufficiently stable to warrant the invasion of the field on a big scale with Spanish editions of everything in the dime-novel series. The Consul-General says that after carefully investigating the matter he is compelled to report that there is not much outlook for this literature in Spain. As a matter of fact, it has already begun to pall upon the juvenile Spanish appreciation, and during the last three months sales have steadily diminished. Moreover, with the exception of Barcelona and Madrid, the reading public is not large. In connection with this matter Mr. Ridgeley says that the best profits of Spanish publishers of cheap literature are earned in South and Central America, and it is likely that they have already supplied those markets with the class of literature named."

Of the decline of the dime-novel business in this country a publisher is quoted in *The Pathfinder* as saying:

"Free circulating libraries have given dime novels a solar-plexus blow. In the days of five-dollar membership to public libraries the small boy, not being a plutocrat, was unable to draw out books and had to content himself with five cents' worth of 'Tenderfoot Pete's Last Leap' taken surreptitiously in small doses in the first vacant lot beyond range of the parental eye. But now all this has changed. Libraries are free. The small reader saves his five cents for candy, and, instead of patronizing the corner news-stand, goes to the nearest library for his reading-matter. Naturally he comes in touch with a better class of literature, which can not fail to improve his taste. The next generation of youngsters will probably know dime novels only by name, and the 'last of the dime-novel-writers,' whoever he may be, will mark the extinction of a peculiar literary trade which at one time gave lucrative employment to nearly half the writers of the country."

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JOHN W. CASTLES, President of Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

RICHARD DELAFIELD, President National Park Bank, New York.

JAMES SPEYER, Of Speyer & Co., New York.

SPENCER TRASK, Of Spencer Trask & Co., New York.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

THE MAY RISE IN THE STOCK-MARKET

A PHENOMENAL rise in values on the stock-exchanges was a feature in financial affairs during the last days of April and in May down to the 19th, when a reaction set in. The prices seemed not only to have obliterated the ravages of the panic, but in leading shares went higher than they were before the depression began last summer. This rise was the more remarkable, inasmuch as it took place in the midst of declining railway dividends and a serious diminution in net earnings. *The Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on these facts, compiled a table of active railroad and industrial stocks, showing what they were on May 16th, as compared with the last week of August in 1907, or two months before the panic:

Railroad Stock.	Last week Aug., 1907.	High May 16.	Change.
Atchison	83½	84	+ ½
Great Northern pfd	118½	132⅞	+14⅜
Illinois Central	132	141	+ 9
New York Central	100¾	106⅝	+ 5⅞
Northern Pacific	116½	138⅜	+21⅞
Pennsylvania	115⅝	122	+ 6⅜
Reading	88⅛	118¼	+30⅛
St. Paul	119	136¼	+17¼
Southern Pacific	81¾	87½	+ 5¾
Union Pacific	123	147¼	+24¼
Industrials.			
Amalgamated Copper	67⅞	68⅜	+ ½
Sugar	111⅞	131⅞	+20
General Electric	122½	139¾	+17¼
People's Gas	85½	92⅜	+ 6⅞
U. S. Steel	30⅝	38⅞	+ 8⅜
U. S. Steel preferred	92¾	102⅝	+10
Smelters	93	77⅝	−15⅜

Meanwhile the New York *Herald* compiled a table showing the dividend yield for May railroad and industrial stocks at the prices which prevailed on May 20. It compared this yield with the yield for the same stocks at the high prices that prevailed in 1906 (see table opposite).

The Journal of Commerce declared that these high prices for this year had been secured, not by actual business conditions, but by manipulation carried on by professional operators and certain financial institutions interested in floating new securities. While the rise was going on, outside interest in stocks had not materially changed.

Meanwhile, as to trade itself, reports have not indicated any marked improvement, either in wholesale or retail lines, altho "a better feeling" was discoverable in mercantile circles. *Bradstreet's* (May 16) inclined to take this better feeling as "a partial reflection of the better feeling in financial lines, and the growing belief that the stock-market is discounting future trade improvement." Such actual improvement as it saw was "a disposition to go forward cautiously, but with more confidence than was earlier exhibited."

Moody's Magazine (June) calls attention to the old saying that "Wall Street discounts future conditions," the truth of which had been demonstrated concisely during this rise in the market. But the rise had occurred simultaneously with "railroad earnings still falling; with forbidding trade reports from many centers; with the number of idle railroad-cars at a total even exceeding that of January; with bank clearings and other returns from financial circles still of a discouraging nature; and the political outlook still full of doubt and misgiving."

Discussing reasons for the rise, the same periodical mentions "the extraordinary ease of the money market," but adds that the fundamental fact back of everything else is that "commercially and industrially the corner has probably been turned, or, if not actually turned, we are very near the beginning." *The Journal of Commerce* (May 18) takes a similar view:

"Business has probably reached its nadir. Practically the last ton of stored iron, the last pound of copper reserves, the last yard of cotton goods accumulated during the early stages of the reaction have now gone into consumption, and users are compelled to order from first hands. This they are doing timidly, buying strictly for actual, urgent requirements, making no provision for that improvement in sentiment and in demand that must gradually reappear under the stimulus of cheap money, the growing prospect of another seven-billion-dollar harvest, a calmer public attitude toward capital, and a less disturbing political outlook.

"Of serious overproduction there has been none. To-day the output of manufactures is unquestionably below normal consumption; that is to say, foundries and factories are not producing enough to replace the nation's ordinary wear and tear.

RAILWAY SHARES.

Name.	Yearly Dividend, Per Cent.	Price, 1906.	Net Income, 1906.	Last Price.	Present Net Income.
*Atchison	5	110½	5.42	84½	5.92
Baltimore & Ohio	6	125⅝	4.79	93¾	6.39
Central of New Jersey	8	239⅝	3.33	185	4.32
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	65⅝	1.52	44¼	2.26
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	7	199⅝	3.51	138½	5.07
Chicago & Northwestern	7	240	2.82	157	4.46
Delaware & Hudson	9	234¾	3.83	165½	5.43
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	5	91½	5.46	70	7.15
Great Northern pfd	7	348	2.06	133¾	5.24
Illinois Central	7	184½	3.79	141	4.97
Louisville & Nashville	6	156½	3.82	111⅞	5.37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	4	76	5.26	62	6.45
*New York Central	5	156¼	3.84	106½	4.69
New York, New Haven & Hartford	8	204¾	3.23	139¼	5.74
New York, Ontario & Western	2	57¼	3.49	41¾	4.79
Northern Pacific	7	232½	3.02	138⅜	5.05
†Pennsylvania Railroad	6	147½	4.74	122⅞	4.88
P., C., C. & St. Louis	4	87	4.59	71½	5.60
Reading	4	164	2.44	118½	3.37
Southern Pacific	6	97½	6.16	88¾	6.77
Union Pacific	10	195⅜	5.12	150	6.67
INDUSTRIALS.					
American Car and Foundry pfd	7	105	6.66	97½	7.20
American Locomotive pfd	7	120¼	5.82	103½	6.76
American Smelting and Refining pfd	7	130	5.38	101	6.92
American Sugar	7	157	4.46	131½	5.32
American Telegraph and Telephone	8	144⅜	5.53	117⅜	6.79
American Tobacco pfd	6	109	5.50	92⅜	6.50
Central Leather pfd	7	107½	6.51	94¾	7.39
General Electric	8	184	4.34	140	5.71
*International Paper pfd	4	90	6.66	59⅞	6.68
National Lead pfd	7	106¼	6.58	100¾	6.94
United States Steel	2	50¼	3.98	39⅜	5.12
United States Steel pref	7	113¼	6.17	103¼	6.78

*Paid 6 per cent. in 1906. †Paid 7 per cent. in 1906.

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The restraint upon purchasing brought about by the crisis in credit and the consequent alarm is still operative, but credit is again freely offered to solvents, merchandise (in most lines) can be contracted for at more attractive prices, and the cost of carrying it is small, so that when merchants and manufacturers decide that the time has arrived to place substantial orders the resumption of activity may be very marked. Already recovery is evident in certain directions.....

"There are a few complications to be smoothed out before healthy business conditions can be reestablished, but happily common sense is reasserting itself. So long as all's well with the farmer, trade must become better sooner or later—probably sooner rather than later."

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

The course of the stock-market during April and May indicated that little anxiety was felt over the approaching Presidential contest. A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, discussing the influences which Presidential elections have had on business in former years, says he has been running over the history of the market of 1904, and finds it "impossible to detect any influence whatever, visibly exerted by the approaching campaign, until the Democratic nominations were actually made at the opening of July." Even after that, "the election was a negligible influence on the Stock Exchange, and probably equally so in general trade." August, September, and October were, in fact, "months of rapid recovery in nearly all fields of enterprise." He continues:

"For this, the generally accepted explanation was—before and after the election—that the result of November's vote was assured in advance, and that Mr. Roosevelt's election, by a handsome majority, was certain."

So also in 1900 there was an "absence of financial excitement up to the eve of the nominations. Until June, 1900, when McKinley and Bryan were put in the field for the second time, scarcely a reference to the coming campaign can be found in the records of the year," which was "all the more striking, from the fact that financial markets were unsettled and deprest during all the five months before the nominations." But from the very day of the nominating conventions, "finance and industry picked up confidence, moving steadily along toward the explosion of speculative enthusiasm which occurred in the ensuing April." In 1896, however, the course of events was quite different.

"Nobody whose memory runs back twelve years will have forgotten the nervous fright, the suspended industry, and the spasm of financial liquidation which continued throughout the four months of that year's electoral campaign. Nevertheless, the tradition that nobody troubles his mind about the electoral campaign until the campaign is fairly under way was observed that year, as it was in 1900 and 1904, and as it is being observed in 1908.

"The most that can be confidently inferred is that markets are not apt to worry themselves about Presidential platforms and candidates until the platforms have been adopted and the candidates named. What happens after those steps have been taken appears to depend on circumstances not wholly connected with the nature of the contest—chiefly, no doubt, on the judgment of the financial community as to which candidate will succeed. Wall Street, for instance, was in doubt about Bryan's chance in 1896, and in no doubt at all in 1900. But a good deal more depends on the actual status of the markets themselves and the country's general industry."

From certain points of view which he specifies, the writer infers that the present year "should have very much less to fear from the electoral campaign than if the panic of last October had not put our financial house in order." As to platforms and the respective chances of the rival candidates, he adds that, while "it is possible to find grounds for expecting an alarming outcome, political experts at any rate will confess that the visible backing for the party of reaction is not present now in anything like the degree in which it was present at this date in 1896."

BETTER NET RAILROAD EARNINGS

In the matter of railroad earnings, the most striking item of news for the month relates to the progress made in reducing operating expenses, which in the period of prosperity had reached abnormally high levels. This progress, which has been significant, has probably been an important factor in the recent rise in prices on the stock-exchange. A writer in the New York *Times* has collected figures of gross and net for several of the prominent roads. The figures are for January, February, and March of this year. It seems fair to assume that the effects of the retrenchment now put into force will be found to have continued to be quite as conspicuous when the returns for April shall have been completed:

	March.	February.	January.
Baltimore & Ohio—			
Gross.....	5,310,640	4,682,348	5,177,120
Net.....	1,150,251	573,340	1,012,575
Chesapeake & Ohio—			
Gross.....	1,946,931	1,575,574	1,884,762
Net.....	672,776	446,415	508,506
Chicago & Northwestern—			
Gross.....	4,935,619	4,078,222	4,393,853
Net.....	1,978,994	1,071,172	1,451,874
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—			
Gross.....	4,904,292	4,266,011	4,647,237
Net.....	1,192,798	671,267	1,095,802
Delaware & Hudson—			
Gross.....	1,512,865	1,342,417	1,472,395
Net.....	516,782	449,283	481,230
Erie—			
Gross.....	3,768,160	3,223,264	3,561,328
Net.....	707,361	195,616	209,563
Great Northern—			
Gross.....	3,218,293	2,811,711	3,073,786
Net.....	985,380	656,278	545,689
Illinois Central—			
Gross.....	4,425,455	4,096,613	4,202,745
Net.....	1,134,117	809,071	969,458
New York Central—			
Gross.....	7,116,622	6,045,538	6,636,494
Net.....	1,482,662	845,771	1,065,425
Norfolk & Western—			
Gross.....	2,059,373	1,818,320	1,912,017
Net.....	805,473	625,302	634,284
Pennsylvania—			
Gross.....	10,997,169	9,814,960	10,563,312
Net.....	2,609,309	1,649,709	2,275,599
Southern Railway—			
Gross.....	4,321,511	3,786,152	3,947,695
Net.....	1,050,032	505,026	428,646
Southern Pacific—			
Gross.....	9,450,949	8,474,744	9,320,488
Net.....	2,835,192	1,841,832	2,000,482
Union Pacific—			
Gross.....	5,345,264	4,640,115	5,189,921
Net.....	2,195,466	1,728,529	1,795,060
Wabash—			
Gross.....	1,976,130	1,791,437	2,015,593
Net.....	339,997	248,965	441,490

The compiler of this table remarks that, while the question as to how far this improvement in net earnings is the result of excessive economy in the matter of repairs "is a question which only the management of the individual roads could answer," it is still true that "many of the railroads during the last couple of years spent so much on the betterment of their lines that no serious loss is likely to result from a temporary enforcement of the strictest economy in maintenance expenses." Discussing the table itself he says:

"It will be noted that with the exception of the Wabash every road in this list showed larger gross earnings in March than in January, and without exception the March net earnings were better than those of February and, again, with the exception of the Wabash, better than those of January. It is very clear that the railroads were much more successful in March than in either of the two earlier months in adjusting their expenses to their reduced gross receipts. Some of the weaker roads show notable illustration of this. Thus the net earnings of the Erie, whose net fell in January to $209,563 and in February to $195,616, jumped up in March to $707,361; and the Southern Railway's net earnings were more than doubled in March, amounting in that month to $1,050,032, compared with only $505,026 in February and $428,646 in January. Other roads whose net earnings were less drastically reduced in the first two months of the year also show very marked improvement."

The Financial Chronicle (May 9), discussing this improvement in net earnings which is still accompanied by "decided loss in gross and increase in idle cars," points out how in divers ways the improvement has been effected:

"First is the circumstance that freight can always be handled more economically when the supply is not excessive and shippers are more urgent. Moreover, labor is then more willing to work, more anxious to keep the job it has; then too the poorer hands—that is, the shirks—have been laid off, and altogether the average efficiency of the working force left is increased. This higher morale counts for more than one not familiar in handling labor usually gives credit for."

1893 AND 1907—THE DIFFERENCES

H. C. Watson, the editor of *Dun's Review*, made an address before a manufacturing association in New York a few weeks ago in which he dealt with certain fundamental differences between the panic of 1907 and that of 1893. In the year 1893, he says, the prices of commodities "fell to the lowest point on record, while the army of unemployed at one time was estimated at 3,000,000." Since then the population of the country has risen above 87,000,000 against the 65,000,000 which the country had in 1893; but for this year the largest number of the unemployed is placed at only about 1,000,000, whereas were the disaster as widespread as in 1893 to 1897, a "ratio in proportion would make this year's number of idle wage-earners 4,000,000." From these facts he thinks "it is fair to start with the assumption that the panic of 1907 was less severe and far-reaching than its predecessor."

In some respects, however, the year

(*Continued on page 804*)

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MUNICIPAL BONDS

THE name "Municipal Bonds" is given, in its general sense, to the sealed obligations of a Municipal Corporation or a Public Quasi-Corporation. A Municipal Corporation is one of the individuals in a place or district at their own motion but with the consent of the State Government. To this Municipal Corporation are granted certain powers of self-government, including in most cases the right to borrow money and to sue and be sued. The Public Quasi-Corporation is created by the State for the convenience of government, and not at the request of the inhabitants thereof, so that in effect the Public Quasi-Corporation is a part of the State Government created for the purpose of doing certain things in the most expeditious and easiest manner.

The chartered city, with its rights of self-government, etc., is a Municipal Corporation. The County, Township, or School District, created by the State, is a Public Quasi-Corporation. The constitutions of the various States define clearly the rights of the two classes of corporations, and general recognition is given to the right to issue interest-bearing obligations and to pledge the taxes and revenues to secure the same. These obligations constitute the Municipal Bond, as it is known popularly, without regard to which class issues it.

The Obligations or Bonds of the Divisions of the Commonwealth represent the joint obligations of the taxpayers of the community. With a few exceptions, the original debt can only be created by a vote of the people, and in many States it is necessary that two-thirds of the vote shall favor the issuing of bonds. At the same time that the bonds are issued, a tax levy is voted to pay the interest as it accrues and the principal at maturity. The debt therefore, can only be created for such purposes as appeal to the majority of the voters as advantageous either to the health, wealth, or betterment of the community.

In order to realize how secure these obligations are, the reader needs only to ask himself whether the debts of his own community are paid. Such obligations precede in lien every real-estate mortgage in the community, since when real estate is sold in foreclosure the past due taxes are deducted from the purchase price. They precede every cent of earnings on bank stock, since no dividend can be declared until the annual taxes are paid. In fact, they are next to the tangible wealth, in whatever form it exists. In addition, the debt is a community one, depending on the wealth and morals of all, and is not subject to the vagaries, business reverses, or earning power of individuals or corporations.

Municipal Bonds in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are in the form of coupon bonds, the most convenient form of investment. They are usually issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000; but many desirable communities issue small bonds of less amounts. In France, which is the wealthiest nation per capita, Municipal-Bond buying is universal, and the usual denomination is 500 francs or $100. The only responsibility is that of properly caring for the bond itself, the only labor the pleasant one of cutting off and collecting the coupons twice each year. Income goes on continuously during the life of the bond, quite regardless of business conditions.

Municipal Bonds represent the best and safest class of investments, and consequently the interest rates are not high, ranging from 3½ to 5½ per cent., according to the size, reputation, and location of the community. In many States the legislatures have passed laws exempting such bonds from taxation, and this movement is one which is spreading rapidly, until it would appear that all Municipal Bonds will soon be exempt from taxation in the States of their origin.

Less care is necessary in buying municipal bonds than in the other securities, since bonds of this class are uniformly good. It is, however, wise to deal only with houses of the first order, which have been successful and which make actual purchase of the bonds themselves and do not act as brokers only.

In Municipal-Bond buying, experience and care are valuable aids, and the investor may best avail himself of this knowledge by buying through experienced and conservative investment bankers.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

(*Continued from page 802*)

1907 "kept up the American tradition of always supplying superlatives." The Knickerbocker Trust Company "was a much larger institution than any similar financial concern that closed during previous disasters; the amount of clearing-house certificates issued and the length of their lives surpassed all preceding high-water marks; and the number of commercial failures that followed, and the amount of defaulted liabilities, far exceeded similar figures in the months immediately succeeding similar disasters in 1857, 1873, or 1893." These facts, however, do not tell the whole story:

"There is reason for this in the much larger number of firms now in business and the greater amount of capital involved. It is an era of big things, and when the machinery goes wrong the mortality is expected to be commensurately increased. But that is not the fact. Thus, in the first quarter of 1908 the amount of liabilities to each firm in business was only $53.38 against $101.87 in the first three months after the panic of 1893, and the defaulted indebtedness to each $1,000 of solvent payments through the clearing-houses was only $2.52, against $8.22 in the earlier year. This is a decidedly lower death-rate for the latest disaster. These comparisons suggest that either the reaction through which we are passing is less violent than preceding depressions, or the nation was in better position to withstand the strain."

Discussing other phases of the panic and its causes, notably the overextension of credit, Mr. Watson proceeds to find much for encouragement in the present outlook. Those excesses "merely absorbed the supply of liquid capital for a time." Economy, born of necessity, will soon make it "possible to resume vigorous progress in the right direction; there is no evidence of organic disease; the spirit is not gone, and the patient wants to get well. All over the country there are countless plans for new undertakings as soon as the time is ripe; much work depending on further reductions in wages or cost of material. But the revival is in sight, and a brisk movement only awaits the propitious moment." Discussing the more immediate outlook for the present year, he continues:

"About four months of 1908 have passed, and distinct gains can be discerned, but the volume of business is still from 15 to 25 per cent. below last year's. In this comparison it is well to remember that activity was far beyond all precedent in the first half of 1907, and that it is not necessary to go very far back in order to find conditions making a much closer comparison.

"During the second four months of 1908 there are three factors that call for consideration. Political nominating conventions and the crops, supply elements of great uncertainty, and the usual midsummer dulness of business may be more pronounced than usual, altho conservative purchases by dealers have kept stocks low, and replenishment may become necessary at unseasonably early dates.

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"Following out this line of thought we can not fail to be imprest by the fact that no extended period can intervene, before all previous records of commercial activity in the United States will be far eclipsed, and I will tell you that the signal for 'full speed ahead' will be given in 1908 if you tell me that the crops and the elections are coming out all right."

RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIPS THEN AND NOW

Stuart Daggett, of Harvard University, has just published a notable volume in the Harvard Economic Series, on the subject of railroad reorganizations. It deals not with the general subject, but with actual cases that followed the panic of 1893, when, during a period of six years, "an imposing group of American railroads passed into receivers' hands." The aggregate capitalization of such failures in 1893 alone was almost $2,000,000,000, and to this sum large additions were made in the following years. The reorganization of these properties had been mostly completed by the year 1899, since which date "the improvement in railroad earnings has been marvelous," gross earnings having been increased from $1,300,000,000 in 1899 to $2,300,000,000 in 1906; while the total net income, after the deduction of operating expenses, increased from $605,000,000 in 1899 to $1,046,000,000 in 1906.

Discussing the receiverships of the present year, Mr. Daggett says that the

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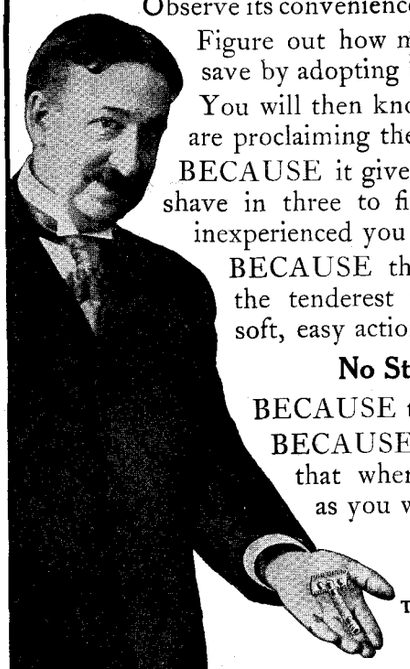

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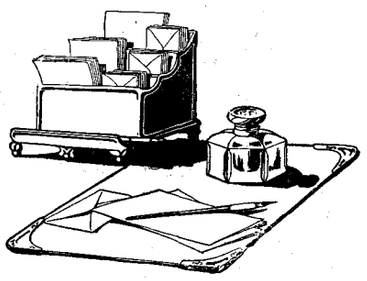

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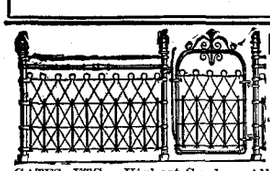

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capitalization of the railroads that defaulted during the first ten weeks of 1908 was $415,000,000 and the total liabilities $462,000,000. He does not believe that any railroad collapse will be so widespread now as it was after 1893, the roads in general being in better financial and physical condition.

His chapter on the Erie points out that the gross earnings of the road have increased from $31,497,000 to $53,914,000, and that its net earnings, which for years "hovered near or below the level of fixt charges," have now "soared way above," and yet, while its earnings have greatly increased, "it has not yet a sufficient margin of surplus earnings to meet a decline in prosperity without serious misgivings." While dividends until this year have been paid on the two classes of preferred stock, the common "can not expect a dividend in any period which can be foreseen."

Of the Reading Mr. Daggett remarks that, while its finances "are not as secure as could be desired, they are yet in better shape than they have been for thirty years." While fixt charges, taxes, and operating expenses called for 86 per cent. of the gross income in 1907, "a decline of nearly $12,000,000 in net earnings must precede a default on any bonds outstanding." Of the Southern Railway Mr. Daggett writes:

"The results of the expenditures for improvements have been remarkable. In 1895 the Southern Railway had in use 623 locomotives; in 1907 the number was 1,536. In the former year there were 487 passenger-cars and 18,924 freight-cars; in the latter there were respectively 995 and 56,225. Only 370 miles of track in 1895 were over 65 pounds in weight per yard; more than 3,100 surpassed that limit in 1907. It is nevertheless in its inability to handle the business offered it that the Southern has provoked sharpest criticism. Over 3,600 miles of its system still have rails weighing 62 pounds or less to the yard, that is, rails incapable of meeting modern operating conditions. Only 206 miles of double and 1,981 of side track exist. Equipment appears to be still inadequate. Signals are imperfect, and speed and promptness seemingly impossible to attain."

He concludes that the earning power of the Southern system has not yet been made secure, and cites various influences which have kept down the possibilities of the net surplus. But he believes that, as the country develops and improvements are made, "a dividend upon the common stock will be paid." The near future, however, "is more likely to witness the cessation of dividends upon the preferred."

As to the Atchison system he notes a phenomenal change in its fortunes since the receivership that followed the panic of 1893. The present state of its finances provides "ample facilities for the future without endangering the solvency of the

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road." As to the change which has come over the earnings and physical state of the property he says:

"Briefly stated, the Atchison's mileage has increased from 6,479 miles in 1897 to 9,273 in 1907. Its gross earnings have grown from $30,621,230 to $93,683,407; its net earnings from $7,754,041 to $32,153,692; and its surplus above all charges from $1,452,446 to $21,168,724. This marvelous showing has been accompanied by heavy expenditures for improvements, so that the physical condition of the system is much better than before. Operating expenses, fixt charges, and taxes took less than 77 per cent. of gross income in 1907, and a decline of over $21,000,000 can be suffered in net before interest on even the adjustment bonds becomes imperiled. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Harriman saw fit to invest $10,395,000 of Union-Pacific money in Atchison preferred stock in 1906, nor that dividends of 5 per cent. on preferred and 5 per cent. on common stock are being paid. The Atchison owns 1,791 locomotives instead of 953 as in 1897; 1,135 passenger-cars instead of 622; 49,770 freight-cars instead of 26,776."

The author's chapter on the Union Pacific contains this equally impressive statement that, "in order to imperil bond interest, net earnings will have to decline by 81 per cent., and even were this to happen it is probable that some margin could be retained by decrease in the generous sums now being spent for the maintenance and equipment of the road." He says further:

"This increased business and less rapidly increasing cost have meant, finally, an increase in profits, and explain how it has been possible in seven years to take $15,000,000 from income for improvements besides liberally maintaining the property. The Union Pacific is prosperous as it never has been before. In 1907 its total fixt charges, in round numbers, were $8,600,000, and its net income was $45,000,000. Of this income $23,500,000 were paid out in dividends, $1,960,000 appropriated for betterments, additions, and new equipment, and $10,700,000 carried to surplus."

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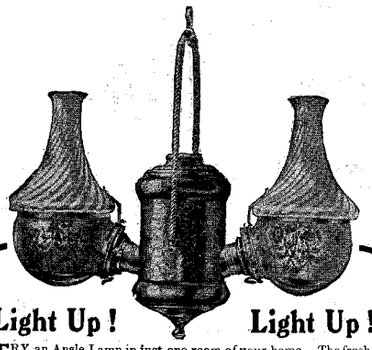

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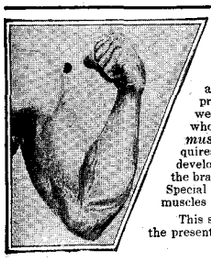

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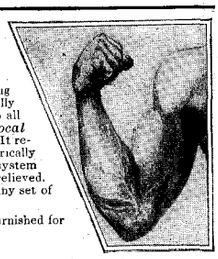

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CURRENT POETRY

Ave and Vale.

BY WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE.

Oh far away across the beach
The mist is in the sunset,
And dreams lie low
  In the silence of the foam;
Beyond the dim horizon
Where the creeping darkness pauses
I hear the gray winds calling
  And they lead desire home.

O Ave to the evening star,
  And Vale to the setting sun;
And deep, deep sea across the bar
  Where the gray winds call and run.

Oh far across the hope of speech
A doubt is on desire,
And Love lies low
  In the pauses of my heart;
My speech and silence hovers
On the verge of fantom futures,
While I watch the morrows dawning
  And the yesterdays depart.

O Ave to the evening star,
  And Vale to the setting sun;
And a deep, deep sea across the bar
  Where the gray winds call and run.
—*From the Boston Evening Transcript.*

The London Thames.

BY ARCHIBALD SULLIVAN.

Many a king hath passed me by
  Many a queen crossed over me;
Many a ship hath sought my hand
  To lead it out to the open sea.

Many a day hath scanned my eyes,
  Many a light hath decked my breast;
Many a soul hath sought and found
  The voiceless peace of my perfect rest.

Many a king I have loved and lost,
  Many a queen will come no more;
Many a ship hath ne'er returned
  For the welcome kiss of my friendly shore.

Many a day hath said farewell,
  Many a light hath flushed and died;
Only my dead are true to me
  And the cold embrace of my restless tide.
—*From the Smart Set* (June).

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

Had Her Own.—"Can you be trusted with a secret?" he asked.

The woman drew herself up proudly.

"You have known me for ten years, haven't you?" she replied.

"Yes."

"Do you know how old I am?"—*Washington Herald.*

He Knew.—"Do you know the value of an oath?" asked the judge of an old darky who was to be the next witness.

"Yes, sah, I does. One ob dese yeah lawyers done gib me foah dollars for to swear to suffin. Dat's de value of an oath. Foah dollars, sah." And then there was consternation in the court-room.—*St. Joseph News.*

His Future Occupation.—"What business is papa in, mama?"

"Why, he is a tea sampler; he samples the different kinds of teas."

"Mama."

"Yes, my boy."

"Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?"

"No. What, my boy?"

"A pie sampler!"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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He Knew.—"Are you in pain, my little man?" asked the kind old gentleman. "No," answered the boy, "the pain's in me."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

His Charity.—CLOSEFIST—"No, sir; I respond only to the appeals of the deserving poor."

OPENHAND—"Who are the deserving poor?"

CLOSEFIST—"Those who never ask for assistance."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Retort Courteous.—THE VERACIOUS VERGER—"In the far corner lies William the Conqueror; behind the organ, where you can't see 'em, are the tooms o' Guy Fox, Robin 'Ood, and Cardinal Wolsey. Now does that guide-book, as I sees you 'ave in your 'and, tell you who is lyin' 'ere, sir?"

THE SKEPTICAL TOURIST—"No, but I can guess."—*Home Herald.*

A Bootless Argument.—In a Glasgow car was an aged Irishman who held a pipe in his mouth. The conductor told him he could not smoke, but he paid no heed. Presently the guard came into the car, and said with a show of irritation, "Didn't I tell you you couldn't smoke in this car?" "Well, Oi'm not smoking." "You've got a pipe in your mouth." "So Oi have me feet in me boots," replied Pat, "but Oi'm not walking."—*Scottish Nights.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

May 15.—Three French officers and ten men are killed and sixty-five wounded in an action lasting all day between Arabs and a force under General Vigy, in Algeria.

May 16.—The Republic of Panama invites the United States to appoint a commission which, acting with Panaman officials, will assure a fair election of a President for that nation.

It is reported from Caracas that there have been no new cases of bubonic plague in La Guayra for four days and that the port will probably be reopened in a few days.

May 20.—Premier Asquith informs a deputation from the House of Commons that he will not oppose an amendment to the Reform Bill in favor of woman suffrage.

May 21.—An express train from Antwerp for Brussels crashes into a standing passenger train at Contich, Belgium; about sixty are killed and one hundred injured.

Domestic.

May 15.—Admiral Charles S. Sperry takes command of the Atlantic fleet at San Francisco.

Delegates from fifty commercial and shipper's associations of the East and Middle West in conference at Chicago hear arguments both for and against a proposed increase in freight rates.

May 16.—Senator J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, is named as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention.

The calling of a street-car strike in Cleveland, O., is followed by numerous disorders.

May 18.—The naval steam launch *Breaker* rams the torpedo-boat *Stiletto* near Newport, R. I.; the latter craft is beached to prevent sinking.

May 19.—As a result of the street-railway strike in Cleveland, O., one child is killed by an inexperienced motorman, two cars are burned, and several shots are fired into riotous crowds.

The annual Lake-Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration opens at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

May 21.—Five persons are killed by tornadoes in Kansas and Iowa.

Secretary Taft addresses the Tennessee Bar Association at Nashville, on the Philippine church problem.

WASHINGTON.

May 15.—The Aldrich Currency Bill is substituted for the Vreeland measure and is passed by the Senate.

May 16.—A bill to create an Appalachian forest reserve is passed by the Senate.

May 18.—The General Deficiency Bill, the last of the great appropriation measures, is passed by the House.

May 21.—Bills providing for a National Forest Commission and a Bureau of Mines and Mining in the Interior Department are passed by the House.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"A. Mc. N.," Hamilton, Bda.—"What is the correct use of the disjunctive in the following sentence: 'I agree *neither* to assign this lease in [? whole] (*n*)*or* in part, *nor* to sublet (*n*)*or* underlet the same; *neither* to make any alterations in (*n*)*or* to said building, *nor* to disfigure it [? in] any manner (*n*)*or* to any extent.' Where can I find a work which will give me a full and reliable treatment of the use of the disjunctive?"

This is a subject on which such authorities as Priestley, Churchill, and Burn disagree. Goold Brown ("Grammar of English Grammars," pp. 663 *et seq.*) says in part: "It was observed by Priestley and after him by Lindley Murray . . . : 'Sometimes the particles *or* and *nor* may, either of them, be used with nearly equal propriety; [*as*], "The king, whose character was not sufficiently vigorous *nor* decisive, assented to the measure."—*Hume. Or* would perhaps have been better, but *nor* seems to repeat the negation in the former part of the sentence, and therefore gives more emphasis to the expression.'—*Priestley's Grammar*, p. 138. In the tenth edition of John Burn's "Practical Grammar" are the following suggestions: 'Let the conjunction *or* be used simply to connect the members of a sentence or to mark distribution, opposition, or choice, without any preceding negative particle; and *nor* to make the subsequent part of a negative sentence, with some negative particle in the preceding part of it. Examples of *or:* "Recreation of one kind *or* other is absolutely necessary to relieve the body *or* mind from too constant attention to labor *or* study." . . . Examples of *nor:* "Let no man be too confident, *nor* too diffident of his own abilities."

Churchill asserts that *nor* should never be used after *not*, *no*, or *never*, but Burn says *or* should not be used in its place. Both claims are wrong, as they carry their points too far. As Goold Brown says: "It may not be right to suppose both particles to be often equally good. Some sentences, too, require *or*, and others *nor*, even when a negative occurs in a preceding clause; as, 'There was *none* of you that convinced Job, *or* that answered his words.' —*Job* xxxii. 12. 'How much less to him that accepteth *not* the persons of princes *nor* regardeth the rich more than the poor?"—*Job* xxxiv. 19. 'Men's behavior should be like their apparel, *not* too straight *or* point-de-vise, but free for exercise.'—*Lord Bacon*.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1201) says of *nor:* "*Nor* is used . . . most commonly as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*. . . ." Dr. Fernald in his "Connectives of English Speech" (p. 269) says: "*Neither—nor.*—The negative of *either—or*, used in the same way and subject to the same conditions. Any number of alternatives with *nor* may follow *neither*. . . . *Or* may be used instead of *nor*, but with difference of emphasis. *Or* groups the alternatives as members of a single class, spreading the meaning of the introductory negative over all together; *nor* takes each item separately, assigning to it its own individual negative. . . . *Nor* emphasizes and individualizes the items which *or* groups in one total with slighter discrimination of parts. *Nor* is therefore the more emphatic particle in such correlation." From this it will be seen that the proper word to be used in the sentence cited is a matter of meaning and emphasis, but *neither* always requires *nor* after it when used as a correlative conjunction. Consult Dr. Fernald's "Connectives of English Speech" and Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars."

"A. W. C.," Baltic, Conn.—"What is the name of the red flipper that hangs over a turkey gobbler's bill?"

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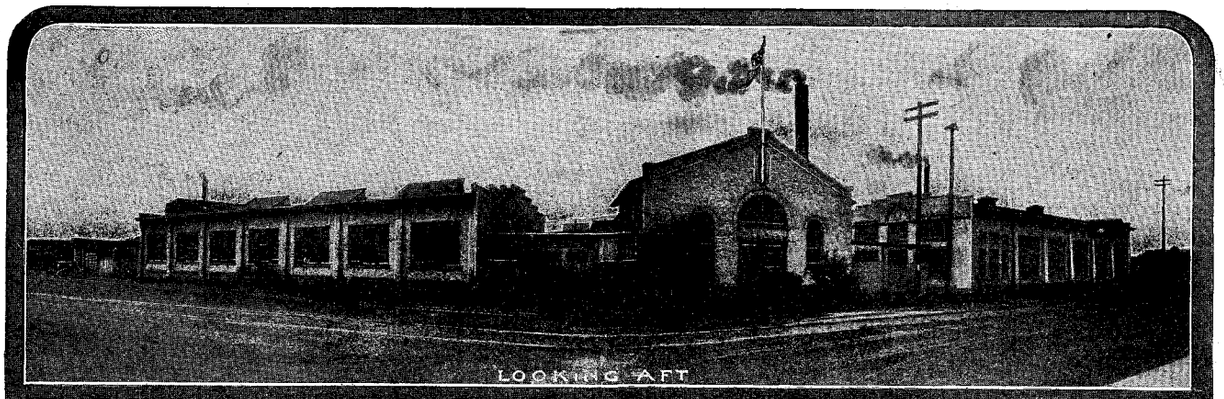

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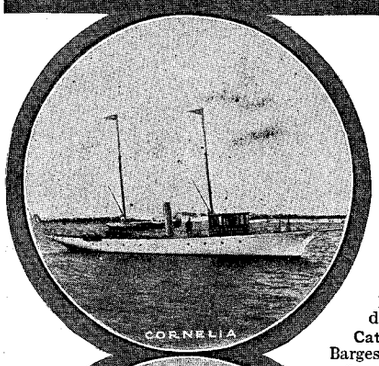

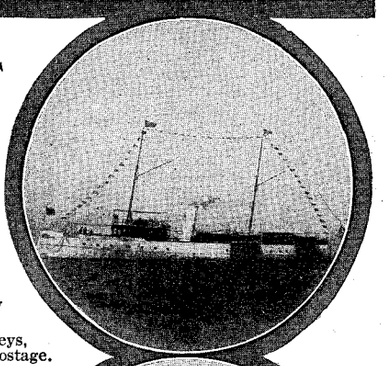

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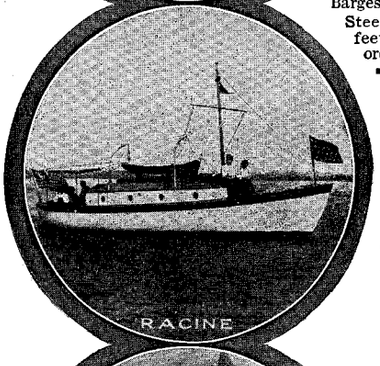

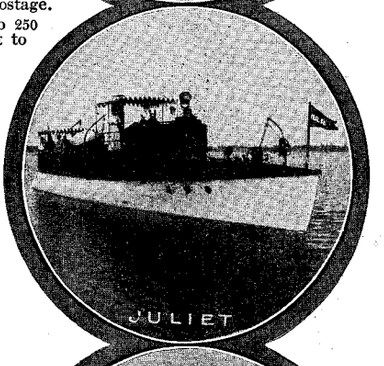

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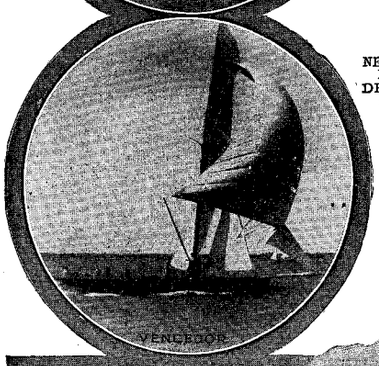

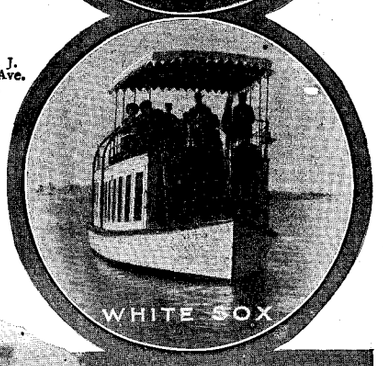

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